INSURANCE
No business has thrived like insurance during last 10 years. 15

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929. 16

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VOL XIX NO. 220 BOMBAY FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

BRITISH POLITICIANS FEAR OF LOSING INDIA.

Forced To Recognise Gandhiji's Claim To Deliver The Goods.

"PLACE YOUR CARDS ON TABLE"

Gandhiji Charges British Ministers With "Hopeless Uncertainty And Delay."

"Despite acute differences no one now denies Gandhiji's claim that he alone can deliver the goods," cables the Staff Correspondent of the "Chronicle", from London.

Faced with domestic crisis and the feeling that India will any day be lost to the Empire there has been a heart-searching amongst the British Ministers. Constitution lawyers are putting heads together to evolve out a provisional Constitution for India that will satisfy both the Conservatives and the Congress.

Gandhiji, in his speech at the Federal Structure Committee, pointedly told the Ministers to place their cards on the table and not to allow the committee to degenerate into "merely a debating society."

INDIA AND OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Britain Has No Objection To Go As Far As Irish Position.

(FROM "CHRONICLE" STAFF CORRESPONDENT).
LONDON, Sept. 17.

Though the "National" Government was formed to overcome the financial crisis, British Ministers are facing a worse time than before.

Discontent over the proposed cuts is writ large on the face of the British nation. Persons affected by the "cuts" from different sections are daily bombarding the Cabinet with protests, demanding restoration of the proposed cuts. They include Teachers, the Army, the Police, and last but not the least the Navy.

With Britain thus involved in a dangerous domestic crisis public opinion on India seems, ever since the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi, to be taking a favourable turn. Gandhiji's speech and his reference to the British economic crisis on Tuesday has led to a searching of hearts amongst responsible Conservative and Liberal members.

The feeling is gaining ground that owing to acute domestic financial troubles all the three parties will be forced ultimately to recognise that if a conciliatory attitude is not adopted at a juncture when the Empire seems to be passing through the twilight eve of breakdown, Britain will lose India with dire economic plight for all time to come as the inevitable consequence.

GANDHI'S CLAIM TO REPRESENT NATION.

Despite acute differences no one now denies Gandhiji's claim that he alone can deliver the goods

Therefore the best British legal brains, well versed in Constitutional Law, are said to be devoting their time and energy in drafting a provisional scheme that will satisfy Mahatma Gandhi and the "amour propre" of the Congress as also convince the latter that Dominion Status is not incompatible with Complete Independence.

AS FAR AS IRISH POSITION.

Discussing in a leading article the Irish Oath of Allegiance, "The Daily Telegraph", a die-hard Tory organ, significantly remarks that

there should be no objection to Britain going as far as the Irish position for the purpose of meeting the Indian demand.

PRINCES DIVIDED.

Opinion seems to be divided amongst the Princes over the question of the principle of election as regards representation in the Lower House of the Federal Legislature. The majority seems to be against acceptance of the principle of popular representation, but a strong group of Southern and Western India States appear to be in favour of the principle. The final decision, however, has been postponed pending Gandhiji's proposals. If he insists on election Princes may be persuaded to fall in line with him.

(Mahatma's address to M. P.'s on Page 8).

OPPOSITION'S VICTORY IN PARLIAMENT.

Debate On Navy Unrest Granted.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Opposition delivered its first serious onslaught on the Government to-day. Hostile questions were followed up with spirited supplementary questions and the Labourites finally triumphed in securing adjournment to the debate the navy unrest to-night.—Reuter.

NO TROUBLE IN NAVY AT HONGKONG.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Hong Kong—"There are no signs of unrest amongst the naval ratings here," according to an official statement which adds, "men appear to recognise the necessity of cuts".—Reuter.

MUTINY IN PORTUGUESE FLEET.

Martial Law Proclaimed At Lisbon.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Vigo—The news of mutiny in the Portuguese fleet has been received by the Portuguese political exiles here. It is also stated that martial law has been proclaimed at Lisbon and Oporto.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI'S PROGRAMME.

To See Churchill And Baldwin & Address Bishops.

LONDON, September 17.

A civic invitation is being offered to Gandhiji to visit Newcastle-on-Tyne.

It is understood that it is hoped to arrange for Gandhiji to meet Mr. Baldwin, Sir Herbert Samuel and Mr. Churchill.

Mr. Gandhi will address the Missionary Organisations on October 8 and also a gathering of Bishops and clergy at Church House West-Minster on October 21.—Reuter.

DILATORY TACTICS ANGER GANDHIJI

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON, Sept. 17.

Mahatmaji saw the game delaying tactics and did not mince matters. In this afternoon's speech he severely criticised flourish of oratory as waste of time and asked the Government to place their cards on the table, instead of conducting dreary debates.

Referring to head two under discussion, Gandhiji favoured a Unitary Chamber and recommended the Congress constitution and system of election of Taluka, District and Provincial Committees of four anna sufferage.

He compared the A. I. C. C. to central legislature. He urged it as the best method of getting over the difficulties. The speech was well received. Lord Sankey promised to expedite the proceedings.

Muslim Delegates' Secret Meeting

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Moslem delegates to the Round Table Conference met this afternoon in Aga Khan's room, when all delegates to the Federal Structure Sub-Committee were present. The meeting was private, but it is understood that it was decided that the Moslems at present should take no initiative in starting any kind of conversations regarding settlement of communal problems, but they would carry on the work of the Conference without offering any obstruction.—Reuter.

HOPELESS UNCERTAINTY AND DELAY.

FEDERAL STRUCTURE COMMITTEE

"Bring Your Proposals," Says Gandhiji.

(Special To The "Chronicle.")
LONDON, September 17.

Mahatma Gandhi speaking on Federal Structure Sub-Committee said that the Committee seemed to be in a state of hopeless uncertainty and wa incurring endless delay. He urged Government to bring forward its own proposals.

A number of speakers participated in to-day's continuation of Federal Structure Sub-Committee's debate. The European view was put by Mr. Gavin Jones and that of Conservatives by Lord Peel.

Lord Sankey read a statement giving views of the Maharaja of Dholpur in the course of which he suggested the constitution of an organisation to deal with central subjects concerning only the States. He was of the opinion that a reconstituted Chamber of Princes might serve the purpose. This organisation would also serve as electoral College to decide the representation of the States in the Federal Legislature.

THE EUROPEAN VIEW.

Mr. Gavin Jones said the British delegates were concerned, as far as the States were affected, merely that they should be adequately and fairly represented. He said that Europeans were still of opinion that the soundest system for British Indian representatives wiuld be representation of Government in the Upper House and Legislatures in the Lower House, but Europeans were willing to consent to indirect election in the Upper House from the legislatures and in view of the strongly held opinion among the delegates they were willing to agree to direct election to the Lower House, provided the two Houses had equal power.

THE OATH.

He added that he was strongly of opinion that special interest now represented in the legislature should, in future, be represented in both Houses. Mr. Gavin Jones stressed the importance that Europeans attached to oath of allegiance to the King-Emperor.

LORD PEEL'S CASVISTRY.

Lord Peel speaking as a member of the British delegation said that the case for direct election had been put on two broad grounds, firstly, that there was no precedent for indirect election and, secondly, that public opinion was strongly in favour of direct election. Lord Peel thought, however, that the importance of precedents when dealing with India might be discounted and that public opinion did not appreciate that they were working on a federal and not unitary basis. Lord Peel stressed in this connection the importance of harmony between the two bodies of the Legislature and the desirability of securing the closest connection between the authoritative expressions of opinion in the provinces and the central body.

INDIRECT REPRESENTATIONS

Therefore, Provincial Legislatures should select provincial representatives to the Central Assembly and the Provincial Governments should regard the Central Government as their own creation. Lord Peel drew attention to the danger of the local Governments developing centrifugal tendencies, unless they were firmly anchored to the Centre.

Further, if they could avoid the necessity of setting up a fresh system of electorates for the Centre, something should be done to soften the communal antagonism. Although, therefore, he realised that there was strong opinion in opposition to his view, Lord Peel urged that there were great objections to direct elections and requested the most careful consideration of matter.

"DELEGATES ARE NOT CHOSEN OF THE NATION, BUT OF THE GOVERNMENT'S"

—:o:—

Mahatma's Fling At Knights Of The Round Table Conference.

GANDHIJI OPPRESSED BY SENSE OF UNREALITY.

(Special To The "Chronicle".) LONDON, September 17.

Addressing the Federal Structure Committee Mahatma Gandhi confessed at the outset that he participated in the discussion at the present stage, after great hesitation. He said he had been feeling a growing oppression since Monday first because he realised that the delegates were not the chosen ones of the Nation, but of the Government and he felt an oppressed sense of unreality at the composition of the Conference.

Secondly, there was a sense of unreality, as the proceedings seemed to be interminable, leading practically nowhere.

He tendered his deepest sympathies to the Chairman for the patience and courtesy with which he was handling the members and congratulated him on the pains he was taking.

Gandhiji hoped that eventually it would be possible to congratulate him on enabling or compelling them to achieve tangible result.

ONLY A DEBATING SOCIETY.

Continuing Mahatma Gandhi wished to make humble and gentle complaint against His Majesty's advisers. They had brought together a committee consisting of busy people but had not given them any lead. He appealed to them through the Chairman to let the Committee know their mind. He would be delighted if they would bring forward concrete proposals on which to take the Committee's opinion. If step of that sort was taken he had no doubt that they would reach conclusions good or bad, satisfactory or unsatisfactory, but if members simply resolved themselves into debating society, he did not think they would serve the purposes for which they had been brought together.

Gandhiji suggested to the Chairman to appoint a sub-committee to give some points for conclusion. He asked the Chairman to bring his suggestions to the notice of His Majesty's advisers.

Lord Sankey said he would certainly do so.

PLACE YOUR CARDS ON THE TABLE.

Gandhiji proceeding urged the Government to place its own cards on the table. He said he wanted them to say what they would do if members appointed them as arbiters of their destiny and if then they sought Committee's advice it would be given.

POSITION OF INDIAN STATES.

Continuing Gandhiji dealt with the position of the Indian States and said that they should not tell the States what they should or should not do. The Indian States came generously to their aid and in this connection he endorsed the opinion expressed by Sir Sultan Ahmed and which had been emphasised by Mr. Gavin Jones. What they in India could do was to plead with the States and point out to the special difficulties of British India. He urged being a man of people and for the people and representing the lowest classes—the advisibility of finding a place for these people in the constitution and to evolve a scheme acceptable to the committee. Gandhiji had no doubt that the Princes had the interest of the ryots at their hearts. They were coming more and more into contact with British India and would make common cause with them as also the people in British India were coming into closer contact with the Princes.

INDIA WAS ONE.

There was no division between the two. India had lived as one country from time immemorial. Princes, be it said to their credit, had declared courageously for Federation and by doing so they had proved that they were of the same blood. How could they do otherwise. There was no difference between them and the Princes except that God had made them noblemen. He prayed that their prosperity would be utilised for the good of their own people. Beyond that Gandhiji would not go because he could not go.

It was for Princes to make up their mind whether or not to come into Federation and it was up to British India to make it easy for them. He would ask the Princes not to come into Federation unless they could do so wholeheartedly.

After dealing with the question of disqualification—an expression which did not frighten Gandhiji because he was sure if there a case or moral turpitude there were judges who would adjudicate. If they were to submit to some test or to some age limit they should have also to submit character limit.

DIRECT VS. INDIRECT ELECTION.

Gandhiji next dealt with questions of direct and indirect election. Here again words indirect election did not frighten him. He was wedded to adult suffrage and the Congress swore by because it enabled them to satisfy all reasonable aspirations of the Mussalmans as also a vast number of the untouchables.

"I AM AN UNTOUCHABLE."

Gandhiji said he was unable to bear the idea of wealthy man getting vote while the honest labourer was debarred because of his poverty. As one who had lived with the poorest he prided himself on being considered "untouchable". Gandhiji knew some of the finest specimens of humanity among the poor among the very "untouchable" themselves. He would rather forego the vote than see his "untouchable" brother deprived of.

Gandhiji was not enamoured of literacy though he desired to see people literate but he was prepared to wait for it before people were enfranchised.

FOLLOW CONGRESS SCHEME OF ELECTION.

Gandhiji realised the difficulty of bringing everyone on the list of voters and shared Lord Peel's fear that with unwieldy constituencies personal contact of the candidate with voters would be impossible. He, therefore, suggested the adoption of a scheme evolved by the Congress for the election through villages, Talukas, Districts and provinces to the Working Committee. He said four annas qualification could be waived in the cases where it was proved to be an insupportable burden.

(For further portions of Mahatma's Speech, see Stop Press page 3).

CONVERSION RESOLUTION AGREED TO

Also Increased Taxes On Petrol And Tobacco

AMENDMENT OF NATIONAL DEBT LAW.

LONDON Sept. 16.

The House of Commons has approved of the increased taxes on petrol and tobacco.

By 274 votes to 187 it agreed to Mr. Snowden's conversion resolution.

Mr. Snowden moved a resolution amending the law relating to the National Debt, empowering the treasury, when circumstances were favourable, to attack the huge block of 2,000 million sterling Five per cent War Loan. He said he was seeking special Legislative powers because the conversion was exceptional, but it did not mean that all powers would be exercised.—Reuter.

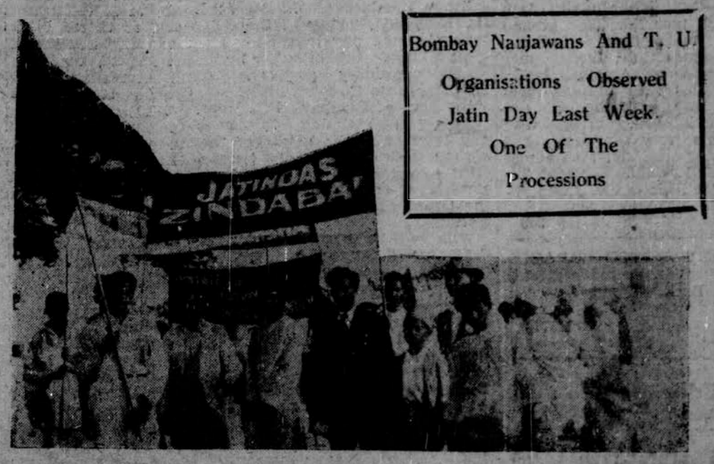
MAHATMA & LANCASHIRE.

Unofficial Visit Next Week.

SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE".
LONDON, Sept. 17.

The Joint Committee of Cotton trade organisations have announced that Gandhiji will pay a personal unofficial visit to Lancashire next week. The Committee state that "all sections of the trade are anxious to make his visit both pleasant and useful."

It is hoped that later, probably towards the end of the Round Table Conference, Gandhiji and other leaders of London opinion will officially visit Lancashire.



Bombay Naujawans And T. U. Organisations Observed Jatin Day Last Week. One Of The Processions

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For Each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—Applicants desiring posts of clerks, Overseers, Sub-overseers, Doctors, Engineers, Law Graduates and others to consult KAPOOR & CO., Employment Suppliers, Delhi.
A R5862

WANTED—STUDENTS, Seeking Employment, For particulars send Two Annas Stamps to HIND EQUITABLE, 76, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
A R5856

THE CHENOLY HOSIERY WORKS Cannanore, wants TRAVELLING CANVASSERS and LOCAL AGENTS to canvass orders for their famous hosiery goods in commercial centres on commission basis. Liberal discounts to wholesalers.
A R5823

WANTED—ORGANISERS for sale of our variety of Teas in Rs. 100 per month. Selected Candidates must invest Rs. 100. Apply to PLEBEIAN BANKING & TRADING CO., LTD., 8/2, Hastings Street, CALCUTTA.
(1)

WANTED—ORGANISERS on Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 including T. A. to organise agencies for sale of tea loose or packed of Ratuajhora Tea Co., Ltd. Apply with one anna stamp to:—JARDINE & CO., 172, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
A I

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY An experieced and qualified LADY DOCTOR on Rs. 100/- per mensum with free lodging for the Zenana Tibbia College. Knowledge in Urdu and Hindi preferred. Apply sharp upto 25th September to:—HAKIM HAJI MOHAMMAD ZAFAR KHAN, Honorary Principal, A. & U. Tibbi College, Delhi.
A 3602

Situations Wanted

A YOUNG EUROPE-RETURNED BUSINESSMAN, experienced in general merchandise, bank security, seeks SERVICE, as a salesman in some established firm. YAR MOHAMMAD NIZAMIA HOTEL, 125, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.
B R5863

Houses & Flats To Let

TO LET—On Khar-Road. 14th Road, plot No. 400, ground floor of one storeyed building TO LET immediately. Very airy and commodious. Accommodation one big hall with dining-room combined, two bed-rooms, two bath-rooms kitchen, privy with flush-system, very sanitary and clean, facing westerly, with a nice compound all round. For rent, inquire on 1st floor to Mr. JAMSETJI SHROFF.
C 300

TO BE LET—MOTOR GARAGES at exceptionally reduced rent. Khetwadi Back Road, "Tulsi Building."
C R5776

Educational

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Civil-Engineering Courses through correspondence. ALL-INDIA ENGINEERING COLLEGE, (Government Registered). Sukkur Sind.
E R 5704

Lost & Found.

REWARD RS. 25—Lost on Juhu Beach, on the 15th instant, Liver and White Springer Spaniel DOG, four months old. Finder please communicate with L. R. MALLANDAINE, Esplanade Police Court, Bombay.
N R5864

Profession

WONDERFUL SPIRITUALIST—Consult Mahmoud Bey, Egyptian Spiritualist now at Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate, Room No. 28. For five rupees he will read and give written answers for three questions on your paper, while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P R 5830

Trade Announcement.

TEA SEASON JUST COMMENCED—WANTED SPECIAL CANVASSING AGENTS on a salary of Rs. 100/ plus T. A. and handsome commission, for sale of Pure Nilgiri teas, packed in tins, packets and loose. Only experienced hands need apply. THE ANGLO-BURMA TEA COMPANY, Mettupalaiyam, (Nilgiris).
T R5851

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on FRIDAY morning, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock (S.T.).

PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN, Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 17th September, 1931.
3631

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the BRANCH OF THE BANK AT JALNA will be CLOSED as from the close of business on the 30th instant.

J. G. RIDLAND, Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 14th September, 1931.
3622

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of Great Britain Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of SHA JETHALAL DAYABHAI alias JETHALAL DAHYABHAI SAVADIA alias JETHALAL DAYABHAI late of Bombay Shroff Bania Hindu Inhabitant ... Deceased.

Bai MANIBAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, at present residing at 117, Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eleventh day of September in the year of Our Lord One Thousand-nine-hundred and thirty one and in the twenty second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL,
11th day of September 1931.
Bai MANIBAI,
Widow of Jethalal Dayabhai.
Petitioner in person.
3625

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
Radio's Hilarious Comedy
"Hook Line and Sinker"
With BERT WHEELER and ROBT WOOLSEY
Also
SIR HARRY LAUDER'S Songs.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
Universal's Musical Spectacle
KING OF JAZZ
with
JOHN BOLES, LAURA LA PLANTE and all-star cast.

EMPRESS TALKIES
6-15 and 9-39 p.m.
Universal's Musical Spectacle
KING OF JAZZ
with
JOHN BOLES, LAURA LA PLANTE and all-star cast.

Public Notices

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO. LD.
—:o:—
LOST ALLOTMENT LETTER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 5217 in respect of 5 Ordinary Shares Nos. 290714 to 290718 of the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Nanabhai Cursetji Broacha, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Allotment Letter will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Bombay 18th September, 1931.
R5868

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. NIKARAM PARMANAND, of Bombay have contracted to purchase the undermentioned immoveable property together with Mill Machinery, plants, stores, stock in trade, etc., known as the Surat Weaving Mills, Ld.

All persons have any claim against or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 42, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of lease hold land or ground together with the messuage tenements and buildings standing thereon situate at Chidia Kint in Begumpura in the City of Surat in the Registration Sub-District of Surat, containing by admeasurement forty-three thousand nine hundred and forty-five square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 23, Pot Nos. 1-9 and Survey No. 60, Pot Nos. 1-48 and shown on the map marked sheet J No. 2 (also called Tiko J No. 2) and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the residences belonging to Hindus and beyond that by the Danaji Sheri Road, on or towards the South by the land belonging to Ladli Begam alias Begam Saheb, on or towards the East by the Road leading from Delhi Gate to Saharah Gate and on or towards the West by the land known as Dada Elahi in the possession of the heirs of the Nawab Saheb.

Bombay, dated this 14th day of September, 1931.

SOONDERDAS DWARKADAS & CO., Purchasers' Attorneys.
3627

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MISTRY MULJI RAGHAVJI, of Vile-Parle has agreed to sell free from all incumbrances whatsoever, to my client, all that piece of land bearing Final Plot No. 74 A (admeasuring 760 sq. yds. or thereabouts) of the Town Planning Scheme Number 3 of Vile-Parle, together with all the structures and edifices and compounds standing thereon.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, or estate in the said piece of land or the structures thereon by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, charity, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, partnership, sale, share, trust, wahiwat, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office in "Vasant Niwas" Building, at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the said sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated this 18th day of September, 1931.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL, Advocate, High Court.
3626

TO-NIGHT!
ONCE MORE!
—:o:—
THE WORLD FAMOUS INDIAN MUSICIAN
KHAN SAHEB ABDUL KARIM KHAN
HAS AGAIN ARRIVED IN BOMBAY.
TO INSTRUCT AND ENTERTAIN BOMBAY PUBLIC
WITH HIS WONDERFUL MUSIC
ON 18th SEPTEMBER 1931 Friday Night
IN
RIALTO THEATRE
(LAMINGTON ROAD)
MUSICAL CONCERT
GREAT TREAT OF HINDUSTANI MUSIC
PROGRAMME INCLUDES
A Charming Variety of Indian Ragas
Remember!
COME TO RIALTO TO-NIGHT!
Don't Forget—Or You Will Miss a Treat of Your Life
For Booking Please Phone to No. 22337 Or Call At The Bombay Samachar Office

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KRISHNA'S
Romantic Picture

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West-End
CINEMA.

EARN Rs. 300 A Month
By Learning Practically or by Post from Factory Experts and Graduates, those varieties of best and cheapest Soaps (Even Rs. 3-8 per 82 pounds) which are so highly praised by Judges, Magistrates, Chairmans, etc. Many Soap Teachers and Factory Proprietors of India, Burma and Ceylon are our pupils. Ten times fee refunded if failure. Detail free from:—SOAP TRAINING HOUSE.
(Regd. by India Govt.)
[illegible]

N. Y. K LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Kashima Maru	10000	...	@23 Sept
xNagato,,	5901	18 Sept.	30 ,,
Hakone ,,	10500	...	@ 5 Oct ,,
x Kaga ,,	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
* Yamagata Maru	3807	3 Oct.	15 Oct.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	.....	@ 18 ,,
* Tokiwa Maru	6972	16 Oct.	31 ,,
Suwa Maru	10700	...	3 Nov.

*Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Terukuni Maru	12000	29 Sept.	16 Oct.
Hakusan Maru	10500	14 Oct.	31 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-kong.	From Kobe.
Azuma Maru	22000	30 Sept.	6 Oct.
Shinyo Maru	22000	13 Oct.	19 Oct.

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Besides the above, company operates Orient Seattle, South American (East and West Coast), Japan, Australia services.
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Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Lloyds Bank Building,
Bombay No. [illegible]
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS

Sept. 17
Sikh, McLean, Calcutta

DEPARTURES

Sept. 18.
Varela, Carruthus, Busrah
Silverpine, Cooper, New York
Chybassa, Grehar, Calcutta
Jalavijaya, Bhandara, Karachi.

LOADING

Sept. 17.
Steamer Vasna for Busrah
Steamer Aunghar for Rangoon
Steamer Begum for Rangoon
Steamer Soemba for Java

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT

S S Rawalpindi:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Rawalpindi, is expected to arrive here to-day at about 6 a.m. from London, with the outward mails of the 3rd instant, a general cargo and 263 passengers.

S S Sikh:—The T M Company's steamer Sikh, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a geoeral cargo.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varela, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Chybassa:—The B I S N Company's steamer Chybassa, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Silverpine:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Silverpine, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for New York with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Sept. 17.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London: 439 bales animal skin H Habibullaoff; bales animal skin Cox and Kings Ltd; 24 bales animal skin W T Suran; 25 bales animal skin Grindlay and Co; 38 bales animal skin H Oosman; 14 cases bristles Cox and Kings Ltd.; 1100 cwt mowra meal B Ardeshir and Co; 200 cwt turmeric R S Tata and Co.

S S Tarantia for Manchester:—200 bales cotton raw 50 bales cottonfly Textile Waste Co.

For Liverpool:—117 bales wool raw W Latham and Co; 74 bales cotton thread waste M Narottamdas and Co; 35 bales cotton thread waste A L Ganeri; 65 bales wool raw R Virchand; 100 cwt turmeric T S Thadani and Sons; 2000 cwt groundnut oil cakes J Travers and Sons Ltd.

S S Silverpine for Philadelphia:—77 bales wool Shamjimal.

S S Shunko Maru for Shanghai:—200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 1000 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co; 50 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 365 bales cotton raw N Futehally.

S S Alipore for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw Bombay Co; 50 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—50 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka: 350 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Hongkong:—18 cwt shark fins A Chagla and Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Sept. 17.

S S Baroda Agents M M and Co from Busrah:—502 bags hartaman.

From Mohmerah:—16 bags alari; 119 bags poppy seeds; 67 bags s skins; 42 bags khaskhas; 156 bags gum; 21 bags ghee; 62 bags s zira; 143 bales cotton; 110 bales wool.

From Bushire:—208 bags raisin; 113 bags attari; 236 bags al kernals; 50 carboy rosewater; 127 bags zira; 48 bags poppyseeds; 11 bales wool; 46 bales cotton.

From B'Abbas:—400 bags dates; 107 bags assafoetida; 15 bags carpets; 38 bags raisin; 28 bags al. seeds.

From Muscat:—1981 bags dry dates; 183 bags pornagranates.

From Karachi:—170 bags dry fruits; 1907 bags wheat; 85 bags gram; 60 bales wool; 67 bags zeera seeds.

S S Alipore Agents M M and Co from Osaka:—78 cases glassware; 21 cases cotton yarn.

From Kobe:—72 cases cotton goods; 36 cases canvas shoes; 71 cases glassware; 109 cases cotton and art silk shirting; 29 cases cycle fittings.

For Shanghai:—731 bags beans; 551 bags peas; 779 bags tea; 245 bags cotton yarn.

From Hongkong:—650 bags sugar; 350 cases fire crackers; 137 cases ropes.

From Singapore:—748 cases rattans; 100 bags sago flour; 17 bags gum benzamin; 50 bags pearl tapioca; 1201 pieces planks.

From Penang:—250 slab tin.

From Colombo:—50 bundle mattress fibre; 333 chests tea; 122 bales gunnies.

From Melbourne:—12 bags tallow.

From Sydney:—56 bags tallow; 20 cases latol.

From Adelaide:—32 casks tallow.

From Australia:—76 casks tallow.

S S Simla Agents L Edwards Ltd from Hamburg:—32 cases machinery; 50 cases matches; 25 cases wonder candles; 400 cases paper; 75 slates; 130 cases leather cutting; 521 cases glassware; 56 cases screws; 177 cases lamps; 196 cases earthenware; 1750 drums whale oil.

From Oslo:—134 cases paper.

From Gothenburg:—520 cases paper; 2210 cases ceiling boards; 1092 cases plain boards; 800 cases nails; 80 cases glassware; 104 cases hinges; 50 cases iron ware; 87 drums wood tar; 30 drums turpentine oil.

From Antwerp:—154 casks chemicals; 155 cases earthenware; 20 cases chicory; 208 cases glassware; 100 cases hardware; 2150 bundles steel hoops; 158 bundles steel bars; 191 bundles steel rivets; 434 bundles steel circles; 110 drums lead; 2080 bags dog spikes; 550 cases ties; 720 cases nails; 627 cases bolts and nuts; 88 cases paper; 27 cases woollen yarn; 50 cases buffers; 1185 bundles steel roos; 97 bundles steel sheets, 1000 bundles zinc plates.

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF 13 CASES OF TEA AND OTHER UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT THE WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT (G. I. P. RAILWAY).

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 30th September, 1931, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot of G. I. P. Railway, the following unclaimed goods and sweepings:—

13 cases of tea, bags of cotton seed, hirda, wheat, rice, dall toor juwari, linseed, husk, turmeric, castorseed, groundnut seed and sweeping grain, cases of polished papers, iron pulley, tea and country soap and shoes, bundles of iron bars, expanded metal, tanning bark and cloth rags, basket of bangles, wooden planks, empty iron casks, condemned tarpaulins and other various articles, etc.

N.B.—Full amount of at least 50 per cent cash deposit at the Auctioneers' discretion. Delivery is to be taken before 9th October, 1931 failing which, the deposit will be forfeited and lot will be disposed off for balance price.

CRAWFORD & CO.

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Liverpool Wheat.—
Oct. sh.3|9 3|4.
Dec. sh.3|11 3|4 — 1|8.
March sh.4|2 3|8.

Chicago Wheat.—
Septr. dol. 49 3|4 up 7|8.
Dec. dol. 51 1|2 up 1.
March dol. 53 3|4 up 1|2.

London Linseed.—
Septr. £7-11-3. up sh.2|6.
Market steadier.

Argentine Linseed.—
Novr. 11.20. up 30.
Feb. 10.77. up 17.
Market firm.

Linseed Oil: (London).—
Oct. Decr. sh.13|3d. up 1|2d.
Jany. Apr. sh.14|6d up 9d.
Market steadier.

New York Sugar.—
Decr. 1.32 — 2.
March 1.36 — 1.
May 1.40 — 2.
Market quiet.

Wheat Cable: (Chicago).—
"Prices advanced on covering by "shorts", bullish cables buying cash houses and in sympathy with the corn market. Closed steady."

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Sept. 17.

Central India	129	Bales
Barsi-Nugger	78	,,
Central Provinces	45	,,
Broach	100	,,
Westerns-Northerns	9	,,
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	100	,,
Persians	20	,,
East Africans	1,335	,,
Cotton	1,616	,,
Wheat	6,037	cwts.
Linseed	440	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	58	,,
Gingellyseeds	34	,,
Groundnuts	4,108	,,
Castorseeds	306	,,
Rice	15,590	,,
Myrabollams	1,475	,,
Cottonseeds	3,663	,,
Gram	557	,,
Joowar	2,367	,,
Maize	75	,,
Barley	14	,,
Bajree	1,421	,,
Coal	1,691	tons

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

FRIDAY, Sept. 18.

Public meeting at Azad Maidan, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to speak on "How to celebrate Gandhi Jayanti".

S. S. Rawalpindi with mails from London of September 3, due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 19.

S. S. Kaiser-I-Hind with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY:—The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Pathological Laboratory, Grant Medical College, to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.).

OUR DUTY.—A public meeting will be held to-morrow (Saturday), at 9-0 p.m. near C. P. Tank Tram Terminus, when Mrs. Lilavati Munshi and others will speak on "Our present Duty".

NAUJWAN BHARAT SABHA.—The meeting of the Executive body of the Naujwan Bharat Sabha will be held to-day (Friday) at 8 p.m. in their new premises Dwarkadas Mansion Girgaum.

CENTRAL BOARD OF BOMBAY VOLUNTEER CORPS.—A general meeting of the above Board will be held at 9 p.m. on Sunday at "Gaya Building" Masjid Bunder Road Mandvi.

KERALITES' MEETING:—A public meeting of the Kerala Muslim residents of Bombay will be held to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. on the Dongri Maidan, to agitate for the release of the Moplah prisoners and to reaffirm the resolutions passed at the Tellichery All-Kerala Muslim Conference.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH:—Members of the Desh Sevika Sangh are informed that the afternoon picketing will be as usual till 4 p.m. There will be no picketing in the evening. Further they are asked to be present at 5-30 p.m. at the Azad Maidan punctually with badges and uniforms.

On Thursday, the 17th inst. a benefit performance was given by the Arya Naitik Natak Mandali on behalf of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha and Desh Sevika Sangh for the Flood Relief Fund. The total sum collected with the donations will be announced. Sjt. Manilal Kothari presided.

CONFERENCE OF TRADE UNIONS.—An informal conference of the representatives of about fifteen Bombay Trade Unions was held at the office of the All India Trade Union Congress, with a view to organise a conference of all the Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency. Mr. V. H. Joshi vice-President of the All India Trade Union Congress presided.

The following resolution was passed unanimously:—"That a provisional Committee be appointed to carry on propaganda in favour of holding a conference of Trade Unions of Bombay Presidency at an early date and to call a meeting of representative Trade Unionists within a fortnight for the purpose of formation of the reception committee of the said conference.

FOR FLOOD STRICKEN BENGAL.—In aid of the Benkal Famine and Flood Relief Fund, Hari Sabha Parel will stage "Mewar Patan' (The fall of Mewar) by D. L. Roy at Damoder Thackersey Hall Parel to-morrow (Saturday) at 8 p.m. when Sjts. K. F. Nariman, and others will be present.

Tickets can be had at Bengal Club, Noble House, Polbavdi, Parel or at the Gate.

"PRINCIPLES OF BHAGWATGITA".—Under the auspices of the Narendra Granth Sangrah, Dadar, Swami Vishwanand. President, Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will give a discourse on 'Principles of Bhagwatgita' on Sunday at 8-30 p.m. in Dhuru Hall, near B.B. and C.I. Railway Station.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 37th week, week-ended 12th inst. the total mortality 574 was 8 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 23.0. The mortality for the 37th week of 1930 was 467 and death-rate 18.7 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1926-30 was 533 and death-rate 21.4.

GANPATI FESTIVAL CELEBRATIONS

The following are to-day's functions:—

J. K. Building, Gamdevi, 3-30 to 5 "haldi-kumkum", and Sjt. Padbidri's lecture.—7 to 10 p.m. lectures—10 p.m.—'Vande Mataram' Bal Mela.

Bhageshwar Bhuvan Dadar.—6-30 p.m. athletic sports.

Gaud Saraswat Samaj, Matunga —4 p.m. 'haldi-kunkum' —10 p.m. singing.

Rammaruti Bag, Dadar.—2-30 p.m.—women's lectures; 3-30 p.m. Congress Mela, 4-30 p.m. "haldi-kumkum", 9 p.m.—mimicry.

HOW TO CELEBRATE GANDHI JAYANTI

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. at the Azad Maidan to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. when Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will speak on 'how to celebrate Gandhi Jayanti". Volunteer Corps are requested to be present at the Azad Maidan by 5 p.m. Special enclosures will be made for ladies Speeches will be broadcast by loud speakers.

All the Trade and Commercial Associations in the city are requested to issue instructions to close their business at 5-30 p.m. in the evening to enable the employess and other connected with the business to attend the meeting at Azad Maidan. The Office-bearers and members of All Associations are particularly requested to attend.

STOP PRESS

R. T. C. PROCEEDINGS.

CONGRESS SCHEME THE BEST.

Gandhiji also drew attention to method by which voters lists were a present prepared. He said it amounted to this: that anyone who wanted to vote must take measures to see that he was on the list. Gandhiji suggested that this course might be adopted and subject to the age condition and any other condition applicable to all without distinction of sex, those who wanted to vote might be included in the register after explaining the Congress plan Mahatma Gandhi said they were not supported by bayonets but by something infinitely superior.

People conformed to their decisions and no insurmountable difficulties were encountered. He visualised the 500,000 villages of India electing their own representatives and these representatives would elect their representatives to the Central Legislature. If adult suffrage was adopted a scheme of this description must be adopted. It was worked excellently, expeditiously and cheaply and without any difficulty in establishing contact with humblest villager.

NO SECOND CHAMBER.

Opposing the Second Chamber Mahatma Gandhi said he had no fear of popular Chamber hastily passing laws of which they would have to repent, but he could visualise a battle royal between popular and Upper Houses. While he would not take a decisive attitude, he personally thought one chamber sufficient and advantageous.

Coming to the question of representation of special interests Gandhiji said the Congress had reconciled itself to the special treatment of Hindu-Moslem-Sikh tangle, but it would not extend this in any way. The Congress would share with Dr. Ambedkar the onus of representing the interests of untouchables, which were as dear to them as any interest.

He would, therefore, resist special representation. Labour did not need special treatment, with adult suffrage and certainty there was no cause to accord it to landlords. There was no desire to dispossess landlords but they should act as trustees for their tenants.

EUROPEANS' TURN.

Referring to Europeans, Gandhiji suggested that they had hitherto been a privileged clan, enjoying Government protection. If they now made common cause with the people they need not be afraid. Gandhiji would take Mr. Gavin Jones throughout the country and show him that he (Mr. Gavin Jones) would be preferred to an Indian.

He assured the Committee that Mr. C.F. Andrews would be elected from any part of India. Such instances could be multiplied. Europeans must rely on the goodwill of the people. In any scheme to which the Congress was a party, there would be no room for special protection.

NO SPECIAL PROTECTION FOR CHRISTIANS.

Gandhiji had letters from organisations such as those of Christians, who needed no special protection.

Referring to the oath of allegiance Gandhiji said, he was unable to express any opinion, as he wanted first to know what form of oath it was to be. If it was to be complete freedom, the oath of allegiance must be of one kind and one kind alone.

NOT A SUBJECT.

If it was to be a subject India, Gandhiji had no place in it. Gandhiji next touched the question of nomination, which he strongly opposed. If experts were wanted, they should give their opinion and retire. He could not possibly endorse the scheme for nominated members.

BREEZE IN COURT.

Defence Counsel Asks For Protection.

PROCEEDINGS IN "INSAF" CASE.

"It may be justifiable for a newspaper to attack the public life of a man in the public interest, but how can you justify an attack on the private character of an individual? It constitutes defamation." This was the remark made by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Thursday afternoon when he resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji, a Trustee of the Haji Saboo Siddik Trust Fund, has charged Munshi Fatehkhan Ahmedkhan, editor, printer and publisher of a weekly journal called "Insaf" with defamation.

The complainant alleged that the accused in his paper "Insaf" carried on a persistent campaign of vilification against him in regard to the administration of the said Trust with a view to harm his reputation.

ALLEGATIONS DENIED.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga, Advocate, appeared for the complainant while the accused was defended by Mr. Kaderbhoy.

In reply to questions put by Mr. Kanuga the complainant deposed that the allegations made by the accused in the "Insaf" of June 5 was false. It was not true that he spent money lavishly and bribed the "Muslim Samachar" to secure the publication of a letter trumpeting his own name and work. The allegation contained in the "Insaf" of June 10 that Memon Trust was a family concern of "father-in-law and son-in-law" was equally false.

Counsel: Is your son-in-law (Dostmahomed Peermahomed) in any way connected with the Saboo Siddik Trust?

Witness: No

Witness also stated that the accused had made an objectionable statement in the "Insaf" of June 19 by hinting that the death of the wife of Mr. A. M. Kajiji, who was formerly the Chairman of the Saboo Siddick Trust was caused by the action of the complainant.

MAGISTRATE ON "LIBEL".

Mr. Kaderbhoy, defence counsel, at this stage remarked that he was going to call Mr. Kajiji as his witness. He said that the accused was justified in making the remarks in the public interest.

Magistrate: How can you justify an attack on the private character of a man? It constitutes an offence.

Mr. Kaderbhoy: I am going to reveal Sir, that the complainant put up demonstrators to make demonstrations in Mr. Kajiji's House when his wife was in a bad state of health and this action hastened her death.

Magistrate: You can publish an attack on the public life of a man if it is in the interests of the public. But here you attacking the private character of the complainant.

Mr. Kanuga to complainant: Is it true that you were responsible in any manner for the sad and melancholy event of Mrs. Kajiji's death?—It is not true.

This concluded the examination of the witness. The complainant was then cross-examined by Mr. Kaderbhoy. Answering the questions put to him the complainant said that he was the President of the Mahomedan Educational Society since its inception in 1924. It was managed by 15 members who were more or less his relatives.

Counsel: So it is a family group?—I don't know that.

What is the fund of this Educational Society?—It is very little, about Rs. 300 which is partly paid by me and partly collected through subscription.

To further questions witness stated that he was a trustee of about half a dozen trust funds.

Counsel: Who are the Trustees of the Dawoodbhoy Fazulbhoy Trust?—Mr. Dawoodbhoy Nensey and myself.

You are the active trustee and Mr. Nensey is the sleeping Trustee?—I don't know what you mean.

You don't consult Mr. Nensey at all in the matter of the Trust? —It is not a fact.

Witness denied that at a meeting of representative Muslims held in the Anjuman Hall in regard to the trust a gentleman expressed dissatisfaction at the disbursement of the funds.

Did not Mr. Yusuf Meherall protest against the action of your Trust?—Not at all. He requested that the Trust should consult the Muslim Students' Union in giving scholarships to students.

COMMUNAL RIOTS ECHO.

In further cross-examination witness said that he knew the accused for the last 15 years. He did not see the accused during the last communal riots in Bombay working for the peace of the city. Witness was a member of the Peace Committee and went round the city and worked actively during the riots.

Was the accused not doing the same work?—He went round the city when the riots had ceased! (Laughter).

Do you read the "Insaf" accused's paper?—I began to read it, when my friends told me that there was something in it about the Saboo Siddik Trust.

Magistrate: You don't read the paper?—No. I was not reading it. But the accused was sending it to me in spite of my telling him that I did not want his paper. He used to come and beg me for the subscriptions.

Alluding to the Saboo Siddik Trust witness said that the Trust was created in 1918 and up to the year 1923 witness attended only 2 or 3 meetings of the trustees. At this stage there was a breeze in the Court.

Mr. Kaderbhoy: You attended only one meeting.

Witness: It is not so. I want to tell the Court that many of the meetings were adjourned because of Mr. Kajiji's (Chairman) absence.

BREEZE IN COURT.

Mr. Kaderbhoy: Don't get excited.

Mr. Kanuga: You are paying yourself an unnecessary compliment.

Mr. Kaderbhoy: You don't interrupt me Mr. Kanuga, I will go on in my own way.

Mr. Kanuga: I know you will go on your own way. You can't go on in my way.

Mr. Kaderbhoy then addressed the Court and said that he resented personal remarks and asked the protection of the Magistrate.

The witness proceeding said that after 1923 he had attended every meeting of the trust.

Mr. Kaderbhoy explained that this was because the complainant had his own scheme regarding the Trust.

At this stage the hearing was adjourned till Friday.

LIVING ON EARNINGS OF PROSTITUTION.

Mother And Another Charged.

Meherbai Merwanji Divecha, an elderly Parsi woman, appeared in the dock before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Thursday afternoon, to answer a charge of living on the earnings of prostitution of her own daughter. A Parsi youth named Ardeshir Sorabji Vakil, figures as the co-accused in this case.

The police prosecutor Mr. E. H Doctor in opening the prosecution case revealed that Sheroo Merwanji Divecha the 15 year old daughter of the first accused was brought to Bombay from Jalna, a State in Nizams territories, in January last. Immediately thereafter the mother of the girl and several others started exploiting the ignorance of the girl and lured her to lead a life of shame.

ON AN EVENING.

On the evening of March 20 last, Meherbai brought the girl to Dadar and kept her in the house of one Dhunjishaw. The same night Dhunjishaw and his wife told her that the next morning a "boy" would come to see her and if he liked her would marry her The girl fell a victim to this offer The next morning, March 21 (Jamshed Navroz Day) a Parsi came to see the girl.

"FROM HAND TO HAND."

Thereafter, police prosecutor continued, Dhunjishaw introduced the girl to another customer. He also took her out for three or four days. Thus she was passed from hand to hand. Ultimately the first accused made it a point to take the girl to Victoria Terminus The mother and daughter would wait in the clock room and the second accused canvassed for customers. If any customer liked the girl she would be sent out with him either to Apollo Bunder or the Hanging Gardens.

The girl being fed up with the life she was leading wrote a letter to one Bomanshaw. He informed the Social Purity League, who in their turn informed the C. I. D. leading to the arrest of the accused.

MOVING HIGH COURT.

Mr. B. T. Desai, who appeared on behalf of the second accused at this stage made an application to the court to postpone the hearing of the case till the disposal of the case in which his client was charged with procuring a minor girl for immoral purposes and committed to the sessions by the Magistrate.

The Police Prosecutor objected to the case being postponed.

The Court upheld the objection Mr. Desai then intimated the Court that he was moving the High Court for stay of proceedings in this matter. The case was postponed till October 1.

WHAT HAPPENED AT MAZGAON.

There was a similar case in the court of Mr. G. K. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon Court when a Parsi youth named Byramjee G. Bhagwagar (27) was placed on a remand application.

It was alleged that the accused kidnapped a Parsi girl named Hirabai staying with her mother Dhanbai Dadabhoy Bhatana at Old Modikhana for immoral purposes. The accused was described as a man without occupation having his residence at Balaram Street.

The offence was detected also through the Social Purity League. As investigations were incomplete the Magistrate ordered the accused to be remanded into police custody till September 24.

TILAK PURSE FUND CASE IN COURT.

N. C. Kelkar in Witness Box.

WHY TILAK MADE A PUBLIC TRUST.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar was examined before Mr. Justice Tyebji in the Bombay High Court on Thursday in the case in which Mr. P. S. Tilak and Mr. T. Y. Nene for a sum of Rs. 60,000 said to have been left behind by the late Lokmanya Tilak. The suit was originally filed by Mr. R. B. Tilak and Mr. S. B. Tilak in 1923, but subsequently the latter died and his two sons were made plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs claimed a declaration that Mr. Tilak died intestate as regards a sum of Rs. 60,000 in the hands of Mr. Yeshwant Vishnu Nene, the first defendant and that they were absolutely entitled to the sum free from any trust whatsoever. They prayed for a decree for the amount with interest. The first defendant also died subsequent to the filing of the suit and Mr. Trimbak Yeshwant Nene, his heir and legal representative was made a party to the suit. The second defendant was Mr. Dhondu Vasudeo Vidhwans, the executor of the will of the late Lokamanya Tilak.

The case arose out of the case filed by the late Lokamanya against Sir Valentine Chirol. A public fund was raised to finance that case and later on "Tilak Birth Day Celebrations Fund" was started. Both these funds amounted to Rs. 3,05,243. This amount, according to the plaintiffs, was to be utilised for repaying various loans raised by the Lokamanya for the purpose of the Chirol case and also for refunding to him the amount actually spent by him out of his private purse. The plaintiffs claimed that he spent about Rs. 60,0 which they claimed from the defendants as trustees of the fund.

The defendants denied the liability stating that they had discharged their liabilities as surviving trustees and that nothing was due or payable to the sons Mr. Tilak.

KELKAR IN WITNESS BOX.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar examined by Mr. K. M. Munshi said he joined Lokamanya Tilak in 1897. The Jubilee Fund was started in 1916 to celebrate Tilak's 61st Birth Day. Mr. Nene and Mr. Tilak were the officers of the Paisha Fund for many years. Mr. Nene was the Chief Treasurer for Bombay City. The Jubilee Fund was presented to Mr. Tilak on or about 3rd July 1916. As soon as the Fund was presented witness and Mr. Nene ceased to be treasurers Mr. Tilak then dealt with the fund alone. He invested Rs. 76,000 in the purchase of Government papers of the nominal value of Rs. 1,00,000. Tilak, while accepting the purse, declared publicly, that he would use it as a deposit in trust to be used for such national purposes as he might deem it proper. Since then Tilak was the sole trustee of that fund till 1920. Tilak started for England for the Chirol case via Colombo in April 1918. He made his last will at Colombo on 5-4-1918. Mr. D. Vidhwan was the sole trustee appointed in that will. The Chirol case was dismissed with costs and Tilak had to pay his as well as Chirol's costs. Since the suit was filed Tilak alone had paid all the expenses by borrowing moneys from various funds and also by raising loans on the security of his own Wada and life policy. He also raised Rs. 1,00,000 on the security of the Jubilee Fund pro-notes. Tilak was assured by best lawyers in India and England of his success. He had filed the suit to vindicate a public wrong. When the unexpected happened. Tilak was embasrssed and the public came to relieve him.

TILAK PURSE FUND.

A fund was started called Tilak Purse Fund. The original first defendant was made treasurer. Fund to the extent of Rs. 3 lakhs was to be collected. In the course of the collections, the original first defendant was authorised to pay the moneys borrowed by Tilak to save interest, etc. The moneys borrowed from the Home Rule League were paid. Jubilee Fund Government Notes of Rs. 1,03,000 were redeemed, also the private properties and life policy of Mr. Tilak. Mr. Tilak returned to India in November 1919 when he was presented with the Purse Fund. The statement of accounts were handed over to Tilak and he handed them back to Mr. Nene. After the ceremony the defendant came to Tilak and handed over to him the pro-notes, receipts of deposits account books and a bag containing cash and asked Tilak's permission to go to Bombay and have nothing to do with public affairs. Later on Tilak appointed Mr. Nene co-trustee with him of the Jubilee Fund. Tilak appointed Mr. Nene co-trustee of the Purse Fund also, which amounted to Rs. 94,000 and gave him instruction in regard to its disposal. Tilak directed Mr. Nene to pay Rs. 1,25,000 to 'Kesari' to purchase Rs. 45,000 worth of Government Promissory Notes and pay each of his two sons notes worth Rs. 15,000 and equal number of bonds to Mr. Vidhwans. Then to pay Rs. 15,000 to each of the two sons and Rs. 15,000 to Mr. Vidhwans and to pay certain amount to "Kesari". He also asked Mr. Nene to make a Trust Deed regarding Jubilee Fund. Mr. Nene took away the account books and papers but kept pro-notes with Mr. Tilak promising to take them away later on. At the request of Mr. Tilak, Mr. Vidhwans kept the pro-notes in Mr. Tilak's cupboard.

A CONTROVERSY.

Later on Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar started some controversy and Mr. Nene was called to Poona and Mr. Tilak asked Mr. Vidhwans to deliver over the Jubilee Fund Notes of Rs. 1,00,000 to Mr. Nene. This was on 26th June 1920. Tilak then went to Bombay for Tai Maharaj case, fell ill on 21st July and died on 1st August. After Mr. Tilak's death the plaintiffs took possession of all the properties, of the private residence of Tilak, including all papers. Mr. Nene then made a draft of the Trust Deed of the Jubilee Trust Funds, which was shown to the plaintiffs, who raised no objections to the same. The Trust Deed was completed on 31st December 1930. For some days prior to his death Tilak kept Jubilee Fund in the joint names of himself and Arasaheb Nene as trustees. The Tilak Jubilee Fund was originally intended for his private use. Witness and Mr. Vidhwans always remembered that Tilak regarded even the Purse Fund as a debt of honour and as he could not repay the debt to the public in his life time, witness and Mr. Vidhwans repaid the whole of it by making a public trust of Rs. 3,00,000 on the 10th anniversary of his death, namely 1st August 1930.

Mr. Lalji then cross-examined witness which was not finished when the Court rose for the day.

Mr. Lalji Gokuldas appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. K. M. Munshi with Mr. M. V. Desai for the first defendant and Mr. Sahadurji with Mr. Tendulkar for the second defendant.

TROUBLE IN KURLA SWADESHI MILLS.

All Workers "Down Tools."

COMPLAINTS OF INCREASED WORK & LOWER WAGES.

As a protest against wage-cut and retrenchment 4,500 operatives of the Kurla Swadeshi Mills, Kurla, have downed tools. The trouble started last Monday when the management served notices on 900 spinners intimating that their services would be dispensed with after a month. Immediately all the workers in the Spinning Department struck work. The whole mill joined the strike and the mill had to remain closed.

The mill gates were picketed on Friday and a procession of strikers marched through the mill area.

WORKERS' GRIEVANCES.

At a meeting of the strikers held near the mill Mr. S. V. Parulekar, Secretary of the Bombay Textile Labour Union, presiding, the workers put forward their demands. Their grievances were that the wages paid to the weavers for producing new qualities of cloth were low, and they should be increased. They also complained that the management had reduced wages of weavers in respect of certain types of cloth.

As regards the spinning department they complained of increased work owing to retrenchment and lower wages.

The workers also demanded the dismissal of a head jobber, who was opposed to the workers' movement.

MANAGEMENT'S EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We have seen a report in your issue of to-day of the strike at the Swadeshi Mills. As the facts are not stated correctly we shall thank you to give publicity to the following.

It was decided to shut down temporarily all the narrow width looms about 600 in number since there is no demand for cloth turned out on such looms. The corresponding number of spindles had to be kept idle also. Accordingly we issued notices to our men in conformity with our rules stating that their services will be terminated at the end of the period. Similar measures have been adopted in several Bombay mills also. However our action was misinterpreted to the men who were told that this was merely a step to reduce wages. The men were asked to go on strike. Yesterday about 2000 men were at work but to-day owing to picketing only 1500 men presented themselves and even this number is gradually reduced. We are issuing another notice making our motive in shutting down the machines quite clear and trust the men will not unnecessarily keep away from work.—Yours, etc.,

S. D. SAKLATVALA,
Swadeshi Mills.

Bombay Sept. 17.

THE RIALTO
THE HOME OF FOX TALKIES.
TO-MORROW
ANN HARDING in MRS. HENRY WOOD'S GREAT NOVEL
EAST LYNNE
FRANK LLOYD PRODUCTION
with CLIVE BROOK CONRAD NAGEL

Put Yourself in Isabel's Place
She had youth and beauty and security, a fine husband and a child she adored. Women envied her and men admired her. But the gods withheld the one gift she craved—happiness.
She sacrificed everything to find it. Was it worth it? Or was the price too high? See and judge for yourself.

SURAT MUNICIPALITY TO BE RESTORED

Government Communique.

A Resolution of the Bombay Government states:—

"The period of one year for which the Surat Municipality was superseded will expire in February 1932. In pursuance, however, of the announcement made by the Hon. Minister of Local Self-Government in the Legislative Council on the 2nd March and 23rd July, 1931, Government have decided that the Municipality should be re-established at the earliest possible date. Accordingly, the Government of Bombay (Transferred Department) are pleased to direct, in exercise of the power conferred by Section 219 (1) of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925, and in modification of Paragraph 1 of Government Resolution, No. 1707, dated the 25th February, 1931, that the period of supersession of the Surat Municipality shall terminate on the 15th November, 1931, and that the Municipality shall be re-established with effect from the 16th November, 1931."

To-day's Reception At Central Station And Blavatsky Lodge.

Junagadh Rajya Hindu Praja Mandal requests the public to receive Sjt. Amritlal Sheth arriving by Kathiawar Mail this (Friday) morning at the Central Station and to give him a hearty send-off to-morrow (Saturday) at the Mole Station.

TO-DAY'S SEND-OFF MEETING:—A public meeting of the People of the States will be held to give a send-off to the deputation of the Indian States' People's Conference, consisting of Prof. G. R. Abhyankar and Sjt. Amritlal Sheth, who sail on 19th inst., to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Blavatsky Lodge (French Bridge).

LATE MRS. DESAI.

Death occurred on Monday morning of Mrs. Laxmibai Desai, wife of Mr. Narayanrao Anant Desai, Topiwalla.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Through Cotton Information Bureau, 1st floor, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER

New York, Sept. 17.

Previous closing	6.53
To-day's opening	6.48
Difference	—.05
To-day's closing	6.48
Difference	—.5
Broach Expectation	Rs. 146

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, Sept. 17.

Previous closing	3.62
To-day's opening	3.53
Difference	—.09
To-day's closing	3.54
Difference	—.08

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Sept. 17.

Silver ready	12 7/8
Lower	1/8
Silver forward	12 15/16
Lower	1/16

Tone of market.—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

1st settlement	43-8-0
2nd settlement	43-10-0

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1931.

FOREIGN EXPLOITATION.

In his Minority Report Mr. Manu Subedar, one of the members of the Central Banking Committee, has not only brought into prominence one of the directions, in which this country is being exploited by foreign interests, but has also formulated a constructive programme on very moderate lines for securing the orderly development of banking in India and for checking the activities of foreign banks, only where it is absolutely essential for the progress of Indian banking. Only the passage of time will show how great and opportune is the service rendered by Mr. Subedar. Other Indian members of the Committee have also denounced the evil, which, in their opinion, is serious, but their courage appears to have failed them in the adoption of effective remedies. It is not surprising that the "Times of India," pursuing the usual Anglo Indian tactic, has deliberately misrepresented the position taken up by Mr. Subedar. A careful perusal of the Minority Report would disclose that the first essential of a proper national policy for banking must be to give to Indian banks, that is, to those registered in this country, certain privileges, which should be withheld from powerful foreign institutions. The privileges, which include the exclusive privilege of taking Indian money on deposit, are calculated to strengthen the position of Indian banks to some extent. If there are foreign banks working in India, which desire to remain foreign, they would have to forego these privileges, but if institutions, like some English banks, the bulk of whose activities are in India, and the major portion of whose profits is earned in this country, feel that the privileges attaching to Indian registration are important and valuable, the door is open for them to convert their sterling company into rupee company, and to get Indian shareholders and Indian directors in the required proportion.

Mr. Manu Subedar has drawn on himself the wrath of that section of foreign exploiters of this country, who desire to retain unto themselves the same exclusively privileged and strong position in the future, which they have enjoyed in the past, but the time has come when this cannot be allowed. If profits are to be earned in India, if institutions occupying strategic and important position in the financial world, are to be run, then in such profits and in such institutions there has to be an honourable partnership between Indians and Englishmen. It is that section of Englishmen who desire to keep this whole loaf to themselves, who are likely to be upset, if a reasonable proposal is put forward by which they must share the gain with the sons of the soil. Far from such a proposal being a disturbing factor in the "delicate negotiations," which are going on at the Round Table Conference, we consider that it is of great importance that light should be thrown on a problem of this kind in time, so that any arrangement, which is reached, should be reached on a lasting and permanent basis. A settlement, which is imposed when one party to it is not fully apprised of the facts, involves a grave danger of a breakdown after some time. Every well-wisher of India will desire that the Indian representatives at the Round Table Conference should take account of the important considerations marshalled by Mr. Manu Subedar in his Minority Report in connection with one important branch of activity, which, because it affects the financing of trade in this country, affects all activities and in which the foreigners have strengthened their position to an alarming extent and are menacing with destruction not only any new concerns, which may come into existence, but also existing Indian concerns. We have no hesitation in saying that the most important problem before the Banking Enquiry Committee was that presented by the position occupied by foreign banks in India with reference to the potential growth of a national system of banking, and it would not do for any one to condemn every reasonable remedy for a difficult situation, when such remedies are carefully thought out and are based on the experience of other countries, which have had to deal, to some extent, with the same weakness of indigenous banks as against the inroads and aggressions of outsiders. We see already the beginning of a campaign in Anglo-Indian newspapers whose 'forte' is 'suppressio veri' which seeks to raise cheap scare against every constructive programme, whenever it is formulated wth the inevitable logic of facts, as has been done in this case in Mr. Manu Subedar's Report.

It is high time that the principle, "India for Indians," should be enunciated in clear and emphatic terms in its applicability to various key trades, such as banking. Mr. Manu Subedar has shown extraordinary moderation. The whole trend of his proposals involves the encouragement of Indian institutions, but he leaves the door open for an honourable partnership with British institutions, as and when they realise that exclusive activities with unrestricted privileges are no longer possible in India. There is a vast school, representing the bulk of the population of the United Kingdom, which believes at the present moment that the most sinister factor in recent political happenings in the United Kingdom was the attitude of bankers. In India also the political attitude of British Banks, through their Chambers of Commerce, of which they are active members, has been throughout unsatisfactory and distinctly hostile to representative Indian opinion. We, therefore, consider that the remedies indicated by Mr. Manu Subedar, particularly the prohibition of the deposit of Indian money in banks not registered in this country, are long overdue. We have every confidence that Indian opinion throughout the country will reiterate this demand until it is granted, notwithstanding the croakings of Anglo-Indian exponents of vested interests which seeks to perpetuate not only the political subjugation of India but also her economic exploitation. There would be no meaning in the Constitution, which is being forged at the Round Table Conference, if foreign vested interests were allowed to continue the process that has impoverished this country, without let or hindrance, without a protest, without reasonable restrictions, such as have been successfully employed elsewhere in the world. Since the evil in India is enormous, the remedies will also have to be drastic, compact and far-reaching, and we must seriously deprecate any attempts to whittle down the measures required to break up the foreign monopoly and the alien control of banking resources of India.

ASSEMBLY'S SURRENDER

By an unexpectedly large majority of 73 votes against 31, the Government's Press Gag Bill has been referred to a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly. This collapse of Opposition to the Bill was evidently due to the so-called Independent Party showing itself more subservient to the Government than its name would suggest. Indeed, the result of voting is a measure of the demoralisation of the Assembly in the absence of the Congress Party. The demoralisation seemed grotesque when Mr. R.S. Sarma, a nominated member, not only eulogised the Bill, but was silly enough to observe that the Bill, being aimed against violence, would have been blessed by Mahatma Gandhi himself, if he had been in the Opposition Benches. As a matter of fact, Gandhiji has unreservedly condemned the Bill as reactionary and called upon the Legislature to resist it. But, it seems, he had not fully realised Government's capacity for canvassing and some Indians' capacity for subservience.

Wednesday's discussion on the Bill fairly portended the final result. It ran, as our Simla correspondent put it, "on collusive lines." The fate of the Opposition was practically sealed when Sjt. Abdur Rahim, who might have known the Government better, accepted the principle of the Bill on behalf of the Independent Party. Though he objected to the wide scope of the Bill, he declared, he was perfectly willing to help Government in any reasonable measure which would have the effect of preventing crimes of violence. In vain was it pointed out to him and to other friends of Government that the existing laws, especially, Sections 177 and 505 of the Penal Code, were more than enough to deal with the crimes Government had in view. The Independent Party "en bloc" and several others surrendered themselves to Government. However, the Bill is not yet law, and should continue to be resisted in the Legislature and outside it, by all those who can see through Government's designs and are patriotic enough to cherish the liberty of the National Press.

THE BETTER OFFER.

The response of the British Press to Mahatma Gandhi's speech at the Federal Structure Committee, gives a fair indication that at least the responsible section of the Press has begun to understand and appreciate the reality of the Indian problem. The "Manchester Guardian," for example, goes so far as to say: "Few people in the country would deny the desirability of the kind of partnership envisaged by Mr. Gandhi, and they will probably be inclined in its interest even to accept the stock-taking." If one remembers that the partnership that Gandhiji envisaged was one between two absolutely independent peoples, with freedom to either to dissolve the partnership and that the "stock-taking" refers to the distribution of financial obligations between India and Britain, one can realise what a significant and realistic admission the "Manchester Guardian's" is. It is true that in the actual drawing up of the terms of partnership there will be several wide differences to be adjusted. But, as the "Daily Herald" says, the differences are not so wide as not to be "bridged by goodwill, commonsense and intelligence." Though the British have often and often proved themselves to be lacking in imagination, we believe they have enough commonsense to retain the Indian connection by accepting the partnership indicated by Gandhiji and declared to be acceptable to them by the 'Manchester Guardian." A section of the Tory Press is, no doubt, reluctant to accept all the implications of such a partnership; but it may be trusted to have intelligence enough to choose in the he better of the two offers made by Gandhiji.

Trifles.

The unrest among British sailors as a result of the proposed ut in pay is not really very serious.

It will not be long before they accept the reductions and everything is quite all right again.

Which will give a nice opportunity to the Director of Information—sorry I mean the British Admiralty—to prove two things from the sailor's submission to the inevitable:—

(1) that the sailor's could afford the reductions and (2) that, therefore, no hardship was involved in the cut.

The "Daily Telegraph" says: "The Viceroy has made clear that the Government of India are going to really govern."

You can see the London journal's passionate sigh of relief cutting clean even through the unfortunate infinitive.

But what will they not do to man, beast and also words if it only enables them—to really govern India?

* * *

"Asked (at the Labour M.P.'s meeting) what India would do if other countries refused to buy her jute and tea Mr. Gandhi said she did not wish to force her goods on an unwilling world and must take up other industries."

Inquiries made at the headquarters of the European Association, Calcutta show that Dundee and the Planters of Bengal, Assam and Madras have been very deeply perturbed at this new Gandhi menace and they deplore in strong language the bungling gaucherie of the M. P. responsible for the question.

* * *

Says the "Times of India": "What 'Admiral' Haji has been in matters of shipping Mr. Manu-Subedar is out to be in the sphere of banking."

I offer my congratulations to Mr. Subedar.

* * *

"Bless thee Bottom; thou art translated". These words of a Shakesperian character came to my mind when I read the exploits of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer as Law Member. There was pious anticipation in Liberal Camp that there would be a change in Simla circles as a sequel to the appointment of the acting Law Member. But to my wonder, I find Sir C. P. simply "translated."

And no wonder.

* * *

His "silvery cadence" sometimes confounds his own friends. At Lucknow Congress he moved a resolution for the repeal of the Press Act and quoted profusely from Milton's Arcopagitica. Now as Law Member he plays the role of the famous Miltonic character Delilah "tearing by the hair" the freedom of the Press. Sir C. P.'s initial apologia in the Assembly that he has not departed from his old ideals is "Madam protesting too much."

* * *

Sir C. P.'s sermon on non-violence is understandable, though a bit intriguing. But his contention that the Press Bill involves no intrinsic breach of Delhi Pact is worthy of the Sophist. Perhaps in the second reading of the Press Gag Bill. I will not be surprised if Sir C. P. harangues in swelling periods that the Government is implementing the Pact more in spirit than in letter by strengthening the hands of Mahatmaji against the bomb-cult-wallahs.

* * *

For a time, Sir C. P. has admirably succeeded in setting Gandhism against Gandhi. But have a shrewd suspicion that he imbibed his cult of non-violence during his brief visit to M. Bhavan after opening Gandhi-Irwin Bridge at Kumbakonam.

* * *

With all his Shastraic lore and studies in Holy books which were displayed in Assembly debate, the evolution of Sir C. P. as an apostle of non-violence is only recent. He will excuse me, if I refer to the "revolver episode" at the Grand Theatre electioneering platform when he was stumping Madras City from Teyanampet Tandiarpet in vote-catching campaign. I do not question the wisdom of his action. But why don the "loin cloth" from the Treasury Bench when it suits you?

Any way, I do sincerely congratulate him on his conversion to non-violence.

* * *

Sir C. P. says that there is world of difference between the old Press Act and the new bill. This is simply colouring it "pale mauve" to make it acceptable.

* * *

No journalist has up to this time received pass-port to the Treasury Bench and I am glad to know that Sir C. P. is an ex-journalist. But I was wondering about it, when I remembered Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar's statement that "New India existed for God, Crown and Sir C. P. R."

100 PER CENT HE-MEN.

(BY—F. K.)

There are some husbands in India who mortgage, sell and lend their wives, some mothers who give their daughters to the temples and the streets, some very poor women of India who force themselves into crime to seek a gaol's asylum for childbirth. If all the stories were told of America—the most twentieth-century country in the world—the story of negro-lynching and "big business" gangdom; if you knew the tale of the French Foreign Legion and could glimpse the chapters of white colonial-expansion in Africa, if—"Shut up horrid man!" I hear you say. Well, I'll shut up. You've no more than peeped for a second into the world's scrap-book of horrors and you have banged it shut in my face.

"Laugh and the world laughs with you. But weep and the world laughs at you". Then let us laugh. What do men laugh at? The real "100 per cent. he-men" I mean. Somebody's wife has run off with somebody's husband.—laughter. Somebody's sweetheart has just jilted him, somebody's mother-in-law slapped him for burning the cakes. The laughter dates back to King Alfred's days. Some drunkard has brought a girl into trouble, some brazen crook is a lady-killer. He is a "gay dog"—approbation and chuckles. Somebody has run off with a poor widow's earnings—"smart fellow" and the tinkling of wine glasses. The cat has eaten her just-born kittens—guffaws from the he-men.

"Our sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thought.....

Our sincerest laughter oft with pain is fraught."

I believe I have hardly misquoted Shelley. Either the laughter of the he-men is not sincere or Shelley did not include them among mankind.

ACCUSATION OF "A FICKLE FRIEND."

—:o:—

MAHATMA'S REPLY TO ENGLISHMAN'S CRITICISM OF "INCONSISTENCY."

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

Thus writes an English friend who has known me for years:

"No one has for some time told you quite bluntly, and in good English, that you are making an unmitigated fool of yourself, and out of personal vanity and the desire to act the dictator, are descending to lies and subterfuges which even ordinary men, who lay no claim to special sanctity, do not indulge in.

"You know full well, that the main reason for your not attending the Round Table Conference is due to your inability to solve the Hindu-Muslim question, and that you have used petty matters as an excuse. Your Congress Working Committee man at Allahabad Mr. Sunderlal has publicly made this statement, and you know full well the text of your motion, moved at the Working Committee meeting, when you were turned down by your Committee. You admitted in that resolution the failure of Hindu-Muslim negotiations, and your inability to put forward any political proposals at the Round Table Conference and that you would confine yourself solely to work for the amelioration of the condition of the masses.

"You, who prate of worshipping at the altar of truth, the same altar that I worship at, are by half truths, cunning words and deliberate deception trying to force the blame of your deliberate pre-arranged determination not to go to the Round Table Conference on the Government.

"GO AND INTROSPECT".

"When, as you now boldly declare, sedition is the creed of Congress and the overthrow of this Government its objective, are you not, with calculated deliberation, forcing the Government to to take action? You may throw dust successfully in the eyes of your followers, but at least you do know that you cannot deceive His eyes. Go and introspect. Call on that inner voice honestly, not as Gandhi the politician, who, without the political guidance of Pandit Motilal Nehru, is making a fool of himself, and forcing events towards an upheaval which will benefit nobody but 'goondas', but to the other Gandhi, whom millions, and I include myself in that list, respect for his creed of love and the splendid work he is doing for the depressed classes. That Gandhi is overpowered, Your personal pride and autocratic spirit has vanquished the other Gandhi.

'I want—every European wants—to see India politically free, and the Round Table Conference is the constitutional means for that purpose. You however, deliberately seek her freedom through blood, because your pride received an enormous shock when you found that the Conference would go on without you, though you will call it 'passive resistance' and other names. You cannot evade these facts.

"Go, I beg of you, and introspect, and after purification come to the altar of truth."

MAHATMA'S REPLY.

In order that I may not miss his wrath through any mishap, he registered the letter. The letter could be handed to me only on board. The best answer to the letter is, that I am writing this on the steamer that is taking me to London. Indeed I might have suppressed the letter. But I did not, as it is typical of many I have received in the course of my life. When I do something that pleases them, my English friends issue embarrassing certificates. And when I do something that displeases them forgetful of what they said in the past, they swear at me. They will not stop to to inquire of me why they see an inconsistency between my past conduct and the present. They will not have the patience to discover the perfect harmony between two seemingly inconsistent acts. When I find such friends I distrust their praise and its disinterestedness, and hence remain unaffected by their censure. Take the writer of the foregoing elegant censure. Only a few months ago, I was a good man. Now sud-

(Continued on page 7.)

GANDHJI AND HIS CRITICS.

PSYCHOLOGY OF 'BAITING THE MAHATMA'

(By "VOYAGEUR").

The art of living, says Mr. Havelock Ellis in one of the diary entries that epitomise much profound wisdom, consists of receiving with open hands all that life brings, like the Spaniard, who, he says, is like a school-boy. Gandhiji perhaps knows this art and much of his behaviour that baffles even those who profess to understand him is easily explained by his truly remarkable capacity to accept and distil the last drop out of life.

TWIN-PRINCIPLES OF LIFE.

His attitude towards life would appear to be of one who is epicurean and ascetic in one and the same personality. To live intensely, accepting life in its entirety, its every experience, and yet to preserve a lofty, spiritual aloofness—one must live through life to be able to practise this with a fullness and spontaneity. This duality would appear to surprise one on the surface; yet, analytically, it is quite explicable: the juxtaposition of these two principles forms the pattern of human mind and all spiritual experience. Life flows essentially in these two principal channels of experience. There is nothing superhumanly mahatmic or miraculous about it. 'Be true to thy nature,' said the great Epicurus so simply, implying, without doubt, that this egoism concentrated in the individual being could be no impediment in the way of your neighbour's nature which may have impulses of being different from yours.

LAW OF HARMONY.

To live, however, in a profound sense, is not to be entangled in the processes of experience. The spirit comes in precisely where the impact of this experience occurs: it is both a guiding force and an agency of saving. Mere experience means nothing if the spirit were isolated: life would be both insipid and meaningless, incomplete and inexplicable if the harmony between the sensuous experience and the urge of the spirit were not established in a fine equilibrium. It is, then, easy to see how Gandhi has in him the joyous spirit of life which, for him, assumes myriad forms in myriad lives, and yet he is such an ascetic: he has reduced his external life to the level of the highest self-effacement (none too-rare in a land of dreamers and poets, saints and sensualists, like ours): he lives in the isolation of his spiritual being demanding a stern sincerity in the trimming of the outward and visible life of his It is, no doubt, a strange and perhaps inevitable, irony that such a man should be exposed to the humours and vulgarities of the newspaper producing world: it hurts our sensibilities, not his, which are too formidable to react to the influences that fill us with alarm.

CRITICISM & MALICE.

To be misunderstood is a privilege of a great and distinguished personality, as an epigrammatist once said. It is, no doubt, a sad thing and a misfortune for those who misunderstand not for the misunderstood. When, therefore, we hear the cheap jokes about the ship's mascot and Gandhiji's mattress, his loin-cloth and his goat's milk, we are at a loss to understand whether we might treat the authors of these jokes with either contempt or pity. It is not because Gandhiji could be ever humiliated or mocked but because it is such a shocking lack of imagination that is displayed. There is nothing to choose between malice and stupidity. No wonder, well-bred Englishmen should feel self-conscious and ask their sporting compatriots to forego the pleasures of stressing the "idiosyncrasies" of Gandhiji's personal appearance. Nor, again, are the foreigners the only persons who find themselves unable to distinguish the man from his politics (if such a term must be used) and it has been our misfortune to find his own countrymen playing the sedulous ape with a vengeance. It is an insult not only to our intelligence and imagination but to our fine-feeling as well. No mortal is above criticism and even the gods (if these existed) should not escape it. But malice is another thing. Is it not cowardly to hit a man who never hits back, to mock and insult one who is above all mockeries and insults?

NOTES OF THE DAY.

An Unfounded Allegation.

During his speech on the Press Bill, Mr. Ghaznavi, it will be recalled, made full and characteristic use of his privileged position in the Assembly. He coolly assured the Assembly that 20,000 children in the Calcutta Corporation schools were taught every morning a song suggesting that Englishman should be thrashed. The allegation was repudiated the next day on behalf of the Mayor. Mr. Ghaznavi's unfounded statement has also been refuted in a letter to the "Statesman" by a Head Master of one of the schools. The "Statesman" has accepted the disclaimer "gladly," although our contemporary has not had the decency to do so gracefully. But what about Mr. Ghaznavi? When he was confronted in the Assembly with a contradiction he declined to follow either of the two courses open to him: substantiating his allegation or withdrawing it. Evidently this was no part of his "duty." And we doubt if he would accept the suggestion of the Head Master to apologise to teachers whom he has slandered. Yet it is statements like Mr. Ghaznavi's that are supposed to strengthen the case for the Press Bill.

It Catches On.

A tribute to the efficacy of our Desha Sevikas' method of peaceful picketing has come from an unexpected quarter. According to our Staff Correspondent who is now in London in connection with the R. T. C., a number of waitresses picketed a London cafe the other day because five of their comrades were discharged from the cafe without any cause, and the picketers said to our correspondent: "We believe in the Indian method of sweet persuasion and we want to emulate our Indian sisters' way of picketing. We will not molest anybody and will picket till our object is gained and go to jail if necessary." We shall await the results with interest. But we are confident that the local police will, in no way, molest the picketers and that no Magistrate will serve them with an order not to picket.

The Vital Factor.

As an attempt at graphic exaggeration through the method of, shall we say, 'reductio ad absurdum,' Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's address at the Young Men's Hindu Association, was certainly a success. But, in our opinion, he has blundered at the very start. Leaving aside the Nationalist Muslims—whom he unfairly and ungenerously sees only as thinly disguised communalists—the undisguised Muslim communalists themselves do not demand 33-1/3 per cent. of seats in the Central Legislature in the way in which Mr. Jamnadas Mehta represents them to do. Even a man like Chaudhri Zafrullah Khan asks for one-third representation "inclusive of States and Special Constituencies." Mr. Jamnadas Mehta would have done infinitely better if he had concentrated his undoubtedly keen and incisive analytical talents on Separate Electorates. For, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta himself seems to admit, that it is, after all, the method of representation, rather than reservations and percentages that is the vital factor.

Mr. Reddy On R. T. C.

Under the title, "Articles on R. T. C. and other Addresses," the Modern Book Mart of Madras has published a booklet of 80 pages containing Mr. C. R. Reddy's articles on the R. T. Conference and four addresses mainly to students. It will be remembered that the R. T. C. articles appeared in our columns in January and February last and were highly appreciated by the public for their incisive analysis and brilliant style. The addresses to students which also have appeared in the press more or less fully, display the same features. As the articles and the addresses deal with questions that are still of live interest they are worth serious reading and re-reading. These essays reveal the author as a sturdy Nationalist, a clear thinker and a brilliant publicist.

Constitutional Governor-General For India.

—:o:—

ASSEMBLY'S INSTRUCTIONS TO R. T. CONFERENCE.

HOW GOVT. TREAT HIGHER RLY. OFFICERS AND THE LOWER PAID INDIAN STAFF.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA. Sept. 17.

Party leadership which is at a serious discount in the current session of the Assembly is being taken advantage of by the Government. As regards the Press Bill, which has now been referred to a Select Committee. Sir James Crerar had a conference with the party leaders on the eve of the commencement of the session and their individual acceptance of the principle was practically obtained over cups of tea. Now the Bill will emerge from the Select Committee on Monday and under the rules seven days must elapse before it is taken into consideration.

ON THE STATUTE BOOK.

Therefore the Bill as amended by the Committee will come up before the full house on Monday 28. This means that the Assembly Session will be prolonged till at least the end of month. The bill then must go to the Council of State where, as usual, all rules and standing orders will be waived, so that it will become law without even the pretence of discussion.

Now that the Press Bill is fast on the way to the statute book, the other Bill affecting the Press.

Foreign Relations Bill is also to undergo formal blessings by the party leaders. Mr. Howell, Foreign Secretary, is reported to have invited the leaders of parties for discussion on the Bill tomorrow morning at 10-30 o'clock. The same old story of the Press Bill will be repeated and, however much rank and file may object to the secret confabulations of their leaders with the Government members, this Bill also will soon become law.

Volley Of Questions In Assembly

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola was in the Chair, when the Legislative Assembly resumed its sittings this morning to discuss non-official resolutions.

Replying to Mr. K. P. Thampan, Mr. Parsons said that orders had been passed sanctioning Lee Passage Concession on the scale and conditions prescribed in the Superior Service rules but substituting the Second Class "B" for First Class "B" passages to non-Asiatics non-superior employees in the Railway Department recruited outside India and under certain conditions to such employees recruited in India. These orders came into force with effect from 1st April 1930. Government, he said, were not prepared to lay on the table correspondence that had passed between them and railway agents on the subject and approval of the Standing Finance Committee for Railways was not obtained before the concessions were sanctioned.

Mr. Thampan wanted to know if the Railway Retrenchment Committee were asked to recommend whether the Lee Concessions should be abolished.

WITHHOLDING LEE CONCESSIONS.

Mr. Parsons: The question is being considered by the Railway Rentrenchment Committee.

Mr. Thampan: Will Government make a special reference to this Committee on the subject.

Mr. Parsons: As I have explained, the question is already being considered by the Railway Retrenchment Committee.

Mr. Zianuddin: Is it within the jurisdiction of the Committee to take recommendations on this point?

Mr. Parsons: I imagine they consider it so or they would not discuss it with the Railway Board.

Mr. Gayaprashad Singh: Do Government propose to withhold the concessions as a measure of retrenchment?

Mr. Parsons wanted notice.

Mr. Gayaprashad Singh: Did Government consider the question of withholding Lee concession from railway employees before the Retrenchment Committee was appointed?

Sir George Rainy: A matter of this kind could not be considered by one Department alone. It must be considered with reference to all departments.

Mr. Ranga Iyer: Has any correspondence passed between the Government of India and the Secretary of State with regard to the abolition of the Lee Concession, in view of the present existing circumstances, economic and otherwise

Sir George Rainy wanted notice.

Mr. Ranga Iyer: Will the Government state, if the Government of India propose to recommend to the Secretary of State to abolish Lee concession during the present crisis?

Sir George Rainy wanted notice.

SHELVING THE ISSUE.

Mr. Ranga Iyer: I would at least strongly urge on the Leader of the House that the House should be given an opportunity to express its view on this subject, since at the question time, the Government want to shelve their responsibility of informing the House and through the House the country. I think it is very deplorable.

Sir George Rainy: On a point of order, Sir, is the Hon'ble member asking a question?

PRESIDENT INTERVENES

Mr. Ranga Iyer: May I know whether the Government propose to inform the country through this House as to what steps they propose to take in regard to Lee concessions and when they propose to take it?

The President intervening, said, that there was no rule or standing order which compeled the Government to give answers to questions and he thought we had to conform to the Constitution. If the member was not satisfied, he had a remedy under standing orders.

THREAT OF ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Ranga Iyer: I find, sir, that the Hon'ble gentleman's answer is very unsatisfactory, and I propose to table an adjournment motion to-morrow.

Sir George Rainy: In reply to the last remark of my friend Mr. Ranga Iyer, it is quite open to him to ask for information by means of short notice question. I am not endeavouring to put him off, but it cannot be answered now.

Adjournment Motion Disallowed.

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

After question time the President informed the House that Bhai Parmanand had tabled an adjournment motion to discuss the situation created at Dera Ismail Khan and Chittagong by the tragic occurrences in those places.

The President asked him how the subject was definite and urgent, while he was prepared to agree that it was of public importance.

Bhai Permanand said that there were serious allegations against the attitude of the police in both places. At Dera Ismail Khan, 300 shops were alleged to have been burnt in the presence of the police, each separately. Similar occurrences had occurred at Chittagong. He could not bring the motion earlier in the session, because the facts reached him only just now.

Sir Abdul Qayum objected to the motion being allowed, because the Commission of Enquiry was in progress at Dera Ismail Khan, while a similar enquiry was reported to have commenced at Chittagong.

The President recognised that the matter was of public importance, but after Bhai Permanand's explanation, the Chair was not convinced that the motion as it was worded, was either urgent or definite. Therefore he ruled out the motion.

Sir George Rainy, Leader of the House then informed the Assembly the official business for the next week. These include bills regarding heavy chemical industry, Foreign Relations Bill, and Ancient Monuments Preservation Act and supplementary demands in connection with the resumed Round Table Conference. There will also be motions for diversion of the Road Fund to ordinary expenditure and action on the Assembly Committee's report on the purchase of B. N. W. Railway and R. K. Railway. On Tuesday, non-official resolutions will be discussed, and on Thursday non-official bills will be discussed. There might be a sitting on Friday to dispose of the Government Business.

The President then informed the House that Mr. Morgan, Sohan Singh and Haji Ismail Ali Khan had been elected to the Standing Committee of Industries and Labour Department.

CENTRALISATION OF HIGH COURT.

Mr. Dutt's Resolution Passed.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt Moved a resolution stating that in the opinion of the Assembly, High Courts in India should be made a Central subject in the future constitution of India. The mover referred to the Government of India's memorandum to the Statutory Commission favouring High Courts as a Central subject. This recommendation was accepted by the Commission and was recommended for being embodied in the Constitution.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt further urged that the resolution be conveyed to His Majesty's Government.

Sir James Crerar explained the Government of India's neutrality in the matter and informed the House, that if the motion was pressed to a Division, Government members would refrain from voting. He did not agree that political pressure was being brought to bear upon the High Courts. High Courts throughout India were unshaken and unassailable in their complete impartiality and independence. The Simon Commission had suggested that High Courts should be centralised. This recommendation was sent round to the Local Governments and High Courts and there was a remarkable diversity of opinions.

JUDICIAL OPINIONS.

Sir Harisingh Gour asked: Did any of the High Courts oppose centralisation?

Sir James Crerar:—There are individual judicial opinions opposed to centralisation. There are also replies of very important benches, which, in the present state of affairs, refrain from expressing definite opinion. There are many administrative and financial questions involved in carrying out Mr. Dutt's proposal. The question of constitution of the Supreme Court has been raised and the position of the Supreme Court, High Courts and Subordinate Courts under the new regime had to be ascertained. A great deal would depend on whether the Supreme Court should deal only with judiciable matters arising between elements in the future Federation or also exercise revisionary and appellate jurisdiction over decisions of High Courts. Hence Government's neutrality.

GOVERNMENT REMAIN NEUTRAL.

In the Assembly the resolution of Amarnath Dutt for centralisation of the High Courts under the new constitution was carried by 28 votes to 19. Officials, including Government members and a few Independents remained neutral.

GOUR'S HEART AND HEAD.

Mr. Hariraj Sarup outlined the advantages of centralised High Courts. He said it would lead to unification of the Indian Empire, eliminate racial or communal tussles in the appointment of judges and secure greater independence of High Courts and would solve the question of extra-territorial jurisdiction.

Sir Vasudeva Raja said that the unshaken confidence of the public in the integrity and impartiality of the High Courts was an asset of the greatest value to India and England.

Sir Hari Singh Gour said his heart was with the resolution but he could not ignore the difficulties of centralised High Courts. Strong judicial opinion, which was not of politicians, was in favour of the resolution and the late 12 Chief Justice of Madras wanted that High Courts should be under the control of Law Member and not of the Home Member. The main reason for this desire was to get themselves free from bickerings of party and communal politics in the provinces. The Assembly, therefore, should request the Leader of the House to send to delegates of the Round Table Conference proceedings of the debate. He suggested that their resolution should only convey that the House would prefer centralised high courts if possible under the future constitution of India.

TEMPTATIONS TO HIGH COURT JUDGES.

Mr. Azharali felt it difficult to pronounce any judgment on the resolution when question of future constitution was being discussed in London.

Mr. Misra concurred in this view and suggested to Government not to provide temptations to High Court judges by making them executive councillors after their retirements.

Mr. Elliot counselled the mover to wait and see the results of the London Conference and withdraw the resolution in the meantime.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt replying on the debate admitted that there were difficulties in the way of putting his resolution into practice. But at a time when the whole question of constitution was being decided it would not be out of place to express that in their opinion High Courts should be a central subject under the future constitution of India.

The resolution was pressed to a division and was carried by 28 votes to 19.

VICEROY'S ORDINANCE MEETING POWER.

Mr. Herbans Singh next moved a resolution declaring that no constitution would be acceptable to the people in which the position of the Governor-General did not closely approximate to that of constitutional Governor-General as that of Canada, thus removing from the Statute Book his ordinance making and other extraordinary powers and placing entire responsibility for the Government of India on the shoulders of the Indian legislatures, central and provincial.

The mover quoted Lord Willingdon's speech at the Chelmsford Club dinner when he declared that he wanted during his tenure to occupy the position of a constitutional Governor-General. But on Monday last the same Viceroy addressing the Legislature stated that common purpose was to transfer to Indians control over local affairs. He wanted this House to convey to His Majesty's Government the original declaration of the Viceroy.

FULL DOMINION STATUS.

Sir George Rainy informed the House that Government would remain neutral on this resolution but he agreed to undertake to forward to His Majesty's Government copy of the debate. At the same time he emphasised that it was clear, if there was not much debate. He agreed that Indian aspirations would not be satisfied until India attained full Dominion Status and the policy of His Majesty's Government also would not have been fully carried out until then. The attitude of the Government of India was the same as that of Prime Minister's declaration in the House of Commons on 19th January, namely responsibility of Government of India should be placed on the legislature, central and provincial, with such provisions as may be necessary to guarantee during the period of transition, observance of certain obligations and to meet certain other special circumstances as also such guarantee as are required by minorities to protect their political liberties and rights. That declaration represented the concensus of opinion of both delegates from India and England and was generally accepted as the basis on which the structure of the new constitution could be reared. Did the Assembly, he asked, think that the delegates now at the Conference require any special instructions.

Mr. Ranga Iyer while expressing desire not to do anything which might hinder harmonious settlement emphasised the need for instructions from representative Assembly on this question. He thought that with the exception of Mr. Gandhi and his two colleagues of the Congress there was none other who was more representative people than any member of this House because they were all nominated by Government and not delegated by any political organisation in India. The Viceroy's speech at the Chelmsford Club dinner contained charter of rights and ha behind it result of decades agitation of Indians on constitutional lines. Yet speaking last Monday Lord Willingdon referred to transference to Indians of control over local affairs, local meaning perhaps provincial. Representatives of people in the Assembly wanted emphatically to assert that India would not be satisfied with constitution which did not at least approximately correspond to that of Canada. When Lord Willingdon made that memorable speech at Chemsford Club, Mr. Bracken, Conservative Member of Parliament, tabled a censure motion. Luckily that debate did not come off. This resolution was tabled in this House in order to support the Viceroy and strengthen India's demand. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer at that time had expressed opinion entirely in support of Viceroy's speech.

PLIGHT OF CUTCHIS

Wholesale Emigration Into Sindh.

WILL STATE RISE TO OCCASION?

(From a Correspondent.)

JAKHAN (Cutch). Sept. 17.

A dreadful famine has followed the small-pox epidemic in Cutch State. Unemployment and prices are increasing owing to unbearable conditions. 80 to 85 per cent. population from Lakhpat and 20 to 25 per cent. from Abdas districts, respectively, have left for Sindh in search of daily bread. Many are leaving daily. State help is requisitioned. District officers have been freakish in their treatment of the helpless. Poor ignorant people are unable to get redress. The Panchiya controversy chapter is still unfinished. It is like the old friend in a new garb. Hence people's trust in State coins is wavering. Disorder and confusion are on increase everywhere.

A mass meeting of peasants will assemble at Bhoojpur, Mundra District, on 24th and 25th inst.

It is essential for the Maharao to remove the grievances and unemployment of his distressed people and give them all possible and necessary aid at this critical moment.

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"GOVT. NOT OBSERVING TRUCE TERMS IN RAI BARELI."

PERMISSION TO START CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

(From A Correspondent).

RAI BARELI, Sept. 17.

The Rai Bareli Congress Committee has addressed a letter to the Provincial Congress Committee asking its permission to start Civil Disobedience. Many cases are cited in which, it is alleged, the Government have not been observing the terms of the Truce.

It has also asked the Provincial Congress Committee to make inquiry into the cases of repression, and excesses by the police, and the revenue officers on the landlords during the last three months in Rai Bareli.

THE SHAM OF STABILITY.

How The Disastrous Ratio Works

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Government of India have this week been profuse in their declarations regarding their intention to maintain the 18d. ratio. The Viceroy in his speech to the Central Legislature emphatically reiterated that Government did not consider it prudent to depreciate the value of the rupee to alleviate the present economic distress. Now, in the opinion of the Government this distress which has been growing every day is entirely the result of world factors over which Government have no control. Here is the fundamental difference between us and the Government in that whilst the world trade depression has been partly responsible for our economic troubles, the currency and exchange policy of Government has aggravated our difficulties by (1) accentuating the fall in prices, (2) by maintenance of artificial monetary stringency through large and unending contractions of currency and high bank rate; (3) by forcing liquidation of stocks at lower prices and thus destroying the confidence of stockists in all trading markets; (4) by destroying the credit of India through frequent resorts to the capital market of London necessitating payments of higher borrowing charges; (5) by worsening the budgetary position as a result of augmenting the burden of interest charges on Treasury Bills and through loss of interest on sales of sterling securities in the Gold Standard Reserve. It will be clearly seen from these factors that the Viceroy's analysis of our economic situation is not only incomplete and one-sided but it also deliberatsly ignores the daily-felt effects of his Government's financial policy.

Mr. Denning in the Council of State justified the Government policy on the ground that they must fulfil the statutory obligation imposed by the Currency Act of 1927. I wonder if Mr. Denning assumed that the critics of Government were not aware of the existence of this Act. The critics are only too painfully aware of this most pernicious piece of legislation, as with the apparent currency stability that its sponsors claimed to have established in India we have had in actual experience the most lively and widespread appreciation of the inevitability of a breakdown of that stability ever since that Bill was smuggled through the Assembly. To describe the present currency conditions as stable is only to delude oneself with a childish make-believe. Where are the elements of stability to be found amid conditions in which (1) Government have to sell reverse bills every day for the past five weeks; (2) banks are reluctant to sell sterling for forward deliveries; (3) capital continues to fly from the country in anticipation of an early breakdown of the 18d. rupee; (4) exporters deliberately prefer to leave their balances abroad; (5) foreign banks refuse to grant sterling loans on account of the risk of a change in the value of the rupee in the coming three to six months? One may as well search for stability amid such conditions as to look for a needle in a haystack.

Mr. Denning said that the 18d. ratio will be maintained with all the resources at the disposal of Government. With further sales of £2.3 million of sterling last week, gold in the Paper Currency Reserve will be reduced to about Rs. 7.86 crores. In addition to this, we have £40 million in the Gold Standard Reserve. But how many weeks will these resources last if reverse bills continue to be sold as during recent weeks? Mr. Denning, however, counts on the Prime Minister's assurance of 18th June last. It has to be seen to what extent the British Government can place sterling funds at the disposal of India. But let us be clear about our liabilities in the near future. In the current year's budget "Home Charges" have been estimated at £33 1/3 millions. Out of this the Secretary of State has been placed in funds to the extent of £9 million from our currency reserves and about £14 million out of sterling loans. As the balance of Imperial Bank loan of £3 million has been now paid off, another £13 million has to be found for the Home Charges. Then we have £15 million of 5½ per cent. bonds maturing on 15th January next. With these certain liabilities of £28 million for the current year against our total known gold resources of about £46 million, barely £18 million is left to meet sales of reverse bills. In deciding to support the 18d. ratio Government have embarked on the foolish project of filling a bottomless bucket. But as long as the present irresponsible Government continue to domineer over us we can only weep over their follies but must foot the bill.—Yours, etc.

A. D. SHROFF.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

"A CLEAR CASE OF VICTIMISATION".

How A Guard Was Sacked.

EVIDENCE BEFORE RAILWAY INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

When the Railway Inquiry Court resumed its work on Thursday morning, at the Secretariat, Bombay, Shankar Balkrishna, the over night witness was further examined. Replying to Sir J.B. Kanga, witness stated that two men in his department were retrenched.

PORTER'S WOES.

Sitaram Bala, a Luggage Porter, at Victoria Terminus then gave evidence. He stated that the luggage porters have to work for full twelve hours every day and without a single holiday in the 365 days of the year.

Replying to Sir J.B. Kanga, witness said that the number of luggage porters was reduced by one as one porter went to work on the Deccan Queen. There were 150 licensed coolies on the Station, who helped the porters in their work. Their number was formerly 120 which was now made 150. To another question, he replied that formerly the porters used to get one day off in a fortnight, but now it had been stopped.

Replying to Mr. S.C. Joshi, witness said that the licensed coolies on the Station were not bound to help the porters.

Mr. A. Madhav Menon, Assistant Free Parcel Clerk, at Victoria Terminus, stated that formerly the staff had to work for 48 hours in a week and used to get three Sundays off in a month. According to the new Roasters, they are getting regularly an off day every week, but they had to work for 57 hours a week.

NO TIME EVEN FOR MEALS.

Damodar Ganesh a Coaching Clerk, at the Victoria Terminus, said that their complaint was that the shifts and schedule of double duty were so arranged that they did not get sufficiently long intervals for meals, etc.

Cross-examined by Sir Jamshed Kanga, witness said that prior to May 1929, the clerks had to work 84 hours in a week. He also admitted that formerly they used to work on Sundays, but he said that during his three and a half years' service at the Victoria Terminus, he had never seen one man attending to two windows. The contingency arose only after the new duty Rosters were introduced.

RAILWAY GUARD'S STORY.

Abdul Gafur Khan, a Guard in the G.I.P. Railway with 25 years' service, then gave evidence. Replying to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the witness narrated his story of 25 years' service and his recent discharge.

He said, for the last 13 years he had been working as a Guard. He began service as a Cabinman and gradually rose to the position of a Guard. In 1919, he met with an unfortunate accident which resulted in the loss of his three fingers of the right hand, which were badly injured, being pressed into two buffers and had to be amputated. As a result, he was permanently disabled. He was advised by his legal advisers that he should claim Rs. 15,000 from the Railway Company, as compensation, but owing to the persuation of his authorities, he did not claim compensation. He was assured by the authorities that he would be kept in Railway service for full 30 years.

MEDICALLY DECLARED UNFIT.

He continued with service as a Guard till 1931. On April 1, 1931 he was transferred to Agra as a Guard of Goods Train. Before leaving Bombay, he applied for lighter work, viz: that of a Guard on Locals and Passenger Trains. He was asked to go to Jhansi and get himself examined. It was in June, 1931. Then he passed in the medical test but the doctor certified that he was not fit for a Guard's post. He was again examined in Bombay, by the Medical Board, which passed him in "C" class, which qualified him for a job in the Clerical Line, but there being no suitable vacancy, he was made to retire. He was all along keeping good health since 1919 was never during the period of his service reported against.

Witness then produced a list of eleven railway employees including several Guards who were declared to be medically unfit, but were given jobs in other departments.

Sir Jamshed: When were they declared to be medically unfit?—It might be several years back, when we might have been recruiting.

Mr. Jamnadas: If they have been declared unfit, long ago, and are still tolerated, then it is still worse. (Laughter).

NO RELIEF FROM AGENT.

After completing the list the witness said, that they were all unfit and weak in eyesight, but were retained in service while he was victimised. He had written to the Agent, but got no reply.

Cross-examining the witness Sir Jamshed asked: "You admit that you were examined by the Medical Board, which put you in "C" class and they decided that you were not fit for the work of a Guard?"

Witness: Yes, Sir, but how did I then work for the last 13 years?

"CLEAR CASE OF VICTIMISATION."

Mr. Jamnades Mehta complained that there was no need for sending the man for medical examination. His inability was made an excuse for victimising him It was a clear case of victimisation while other unfit men were retained in service.

The Court then rose for lunch.

Resuming after lunch, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta read out extracts from a letter of the Railway authorities of October 10, 1930, laying down the facts which should be taken into consideration while discharging a man. Mr. Mehta maintained that the witness was not properly treated.

NO NEED FOR M.C.

Sir Jamshed: Do you say that he is fit for the work of a Guard?

Mr. Mehta: Yes, Sir.

Sir Jamshed: In spite of the medical certificate?

Mr. Mehta: There was no need for it. It was forced on him to victimise him.

DUES NOT PAID.

N.C. Mehta, a "C" class driver and Vasudev Vishwanath Joshi, a Station Master, two more witnesses gave evidence before the Court rose for the day. The first complained that on his discharge his due, etc., were not properly paid, while the latter complained that he was unjustly denoted.

F. P. C. C. CONTRADICTS MISLEADING REPORTS

PESHAWAR, Sept. 14.

The General Secretary F. P. C. C., has issued the following statement:—

"Misleading reports having appeared in the press regarding the deliberations of the Working Committee of F. P. C. C., it is necessary that a true account of the meeting be placed before the public.

The request of the D. I. Khan Congress Committee for Congress enquiry was placed before the meeting. After serious discussions, it was resolved that the idea of enquiry be abondoned for the present keeping in view the delicacy of the situation. A peace mission of prominent Congress leaders was formed to visit the affected area with a view to effect unity between the two communities. It is totally in-correct that the request of the D. I. Khan Congress Committee was rejected. The decision of the Working Committee of the A. I. C. C. amalgamating the Afghan Jirga with the F. P. C. C. was heartily welcomed, and it was honed that the provincial worker will abide by its letter and spirit."

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

SOUTHERN HEDGE SELLING INCREASING.

Crop Progress Favourable.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market advanced during the early part on higher Liverpool cables but later reacted on increasing Southern Hedge selling influenced by favourable weather:—Prices advanced about 6 points over the previous close but later on declined 19 points from the highest level and finally closed at a decline of 13 to 16 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 10 points to 6.60c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 12 points. Spot Cotton prices closed 10 points down to 6.31c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened easy on general selling and long liquidation. Later prices reacted on shorts covering and lack of contracts. In the afternoon the market declined on disappointing American cables and also Spot Houses selling. The market closed quiet at a decline of 2 points for near months and distant deliveries closed unchanged. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 9 points to 3.89 and sales amounted to 6000 Bales.

East Indian Cotton prices advanced 5 to 7 pointes and Egyptian Cotton prices closed at a rise of 11 to 1 point.

The Alexandria market was firm on reports of heavy damage by boll-weevil and closed at a rise of 56 to 25 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October—	
Highest	6.72+06
Lowest	6.53—13
N.Y. December.—	
Highest	6.94 (10-7 a.m.)
Lowest	6.75 (2-59 p.m.)

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cables:—

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., Liverpool, cable:—

"Government weekly weather report confirms crop progress. Prospects any general state legislation providing large acreage abandonment does not seem likely.

"Demand not sufficient to sustain the market with hedging increasing.

Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk and Co., Liverpool, cable:—

"Weekly weather report excellent. Slightly more hedging.

"Wheat.—It is rumoured that the Russian crop is not so large as expected.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from the Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Cotton weekly weather report excellent. Slightly more hedging.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:

9 a.m.—Memphis cables.—Weather very favourable. Light rains in Alabama.

10-57 a.m.—Liverpool market improved since opening on local shorts covering with contracts again scarce.

3-37 p.m.—Alexandria cables.—Government officially report weevil damage 63 per cent in Upper Egypt, and 42 per cent in Lower Egypt, against about 28 per cent last year.

3-34 p.m.—New York.—More hedge selling.

Weekly Government Weather Report:—Favourable for picking and ginning.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (expected) equal to 3.77.

Broach A/M (expected Rs. 146-1/2 equal to 3.32.

Difference 45 points equal to Rs. 20.

New York May (close) 7.20 equal to 3.60.

Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 146-1/2 equal to 3.32.

Difference 28 points equal to Rs. 12.

Liverpool—New York.—

(At Liverpool close Oct. 59, May 33. (American points).

Messrs. Breul and Co., have received the following cable dated 16th inst. (5-11 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Market continues very steady owing to lack of offerings actual from South, but latter invitable before long consequently expect same recession."

Liverpool:—

"Market steady due to lateness of hedging movement. Think it probable market may be forced lower by weight of hedges in the near future."

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Sept. 16.

October	6.53—.13
December	6.75—.13
January	6.86—.13
March	7.03—.16
May	7.20—.15
Middling Spot	6.60—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Sept. 16.

October	6.52—.12
December	6.77—.12
Middling Spot	6.31—.10

NEW YORK.
New York, Sept. 16.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	6.65
January	6.96
March	7.18
New York. Noon Call.	
October	6.65
January	6.97
March	7.17

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Sept. 16.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	23,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	11,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 16.

	Opening	Closing
September		3.61—.01
October	3.60	3.62—.02
November		3.62—.01
December		3.66—.01
January	3.65	3.68—.01
February		3.72—
March	3.72	3.76—
April		3.80—
May	3.79	3.84—
June		3.87—
July	—	3.90—
August		3.93—
September		3.95—
Middling Spot		3.89+.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Sept. 16.

	Bales.
Estimated Spot Sales	6,000
Sales for Export	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	120

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 16.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	3.17
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	3.29
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	3.41
Oomra Good	2.87
Oomra Fully Good	2.97
Oomra Fine	3.12
Bengal Good	2.77
Bengal Fully Good	2.87
Bengal Fine	2.97
Scinde Fully Good	2.87
Scinde Fine	2.97
Scinde Superfine	3.07

EGYPTIAN COTTON SAKELLARIDIS.
Liverpool, Sept. 16.

September	5.58
October	5.67
November	5.83
January	5.99
March	6.17
May	6.35
July	6.51
F.G.F., Spot	5.99

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Compiled in 1000's subject to adjustment on receipt of Mail by Messrs. Patel Bros.:—

	Week ending 11th Septs. This week	This season	Last season
Brought into Sight	226	684	1,549
Receipts at U. S. Ports	168	466	1,277
Exports from America.			
To Great Britain	11	85	
To Continent	34	150	475
To Japan, Canada, etc.	51	210	93
Total	85	371	658
World's Spinners Takings of American cotton	200	967	766
World's Spinners Takings of American cotton	200	967	766
Deliveries to Spinners. Great Britain (All kinds)	62	237	192
Visible Supply. Stocks at American Ports		2,814	2,106
Stocks at American Interior Towns		726	649
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		1,368	1,148
Total		4,928	3,873
Last week		4,901	3,569
Difference on week		+27	+304
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		371	731

MONEY MARKETS

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 September.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 13/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 Sept./Oct.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 31/32 Nov./Dec.
NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 278 1/2.
Banks Selling T T 278 3/8.
Banks Buying T T 277 1/2.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 910.
Banks Buying D D 927.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 137 5/8.
Banks Buying 60 Days 135 1/2.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 67 7/8.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 85 1/2.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/8
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/8.
CROSS RATES—
New York|London 4.86 16th inst.
Shanghai|London 1/3 1/16 17th inst.
Japan|London 2/0 3/8 16th inst.
London|Paris 123.95 16th inst.
London|Belgium 24.95 16th inst.
London|Switzerland 24.90 16th inst.
London|Italy 92.90 16th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet Near. Nominal Forward.
Gold 15th inst £4-4-11 3/8; 16th inst. £4-4-10 1/2.
Silver London Ready 15th inst. 13; 16th inst. 13.
Silver London Forward 15th inst. 13 1/16; 16th inst. 13 1/16.
Silver New York Ready 15th inst. 28; 16th inst. 28 1/8.
LONDON DISCOUNTS:—
3 Mos. 15th inst. 4 3/8 per cent; 16th inst. 4 5/16 per cent.
6 Mos. 15th inst. 4 15/16 per cent; 16th inst. 4 15/16 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.
MONEY:—
Call 5 1/2 per cent.
3 Mos. 5 per cent.
6 Mos. 5 per cent.
Tone:—Good Demand.

"Tone of London Silver":—Quiet. India small buyer, America sold.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 17.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 54.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 88-12

4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 87/4

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 64.

4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 93-12.

4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 78.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1923-47 Rs. 93

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 94/8.

5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 90

6 per cent Bonds due 1932-36 Rs. 97-8.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 98/10.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 98-10.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 100/2

6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax free) due 1935 Rs. 102-6.

4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 65/8

4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 65/8

4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 65/8

5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 84

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 99

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 99

Forward Rates:—2nd October settlement.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 54.

5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 98-10.

Tone of Market:—Very weak.

LONDON DISCOUNTS

Bombay, Sept. 17.

3 Months 4 5/16 per cent.

6 months discounts 4 15/16 per cent.

Bank of England rate 4½ per cent.

Call money 6 per cent.

One month 5 per cent

Three months 5 1/2 per cent.

Six months 5 1/2 per cent.

Tone of money market: Steady.

Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

STOCKS & SHARES.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

Sensational Fall In Government Securities.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

The drastic decline in the prices of commodities has lowered the buying capacity and now there is no demand for mill cloth. Stocks of manufactured goods are steadily increasing and several looms are now idle. If there is no improvement in the demand, several mills will be forced to close down owing to the scarcity of money. Raw cotton prices are giving way gradually and the financial situation of the Government is becoming deplorable. All these causes have impaired confidence and there are no buyers of shares as the outlook of our textile industry is gloomy. Mill shares are declining steadily and there are no signs of any recovery in the near future. The weakness of mill shares had a sympathetic effect on the micellaneous section. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 660 and closed at Rs. 654/6. Fazul shares opened at Rs. 295/- and declined to Rs. 286/14. Business for November settlement will commence from Monday the 21st inst.

Government securities were easy with buyers difficult to find. 3 1/2 per cent paper opened at Rs. 54/10/9 and declined to Rs. 53-14. There was considerable nervousness on Londin news and practically everyman was seller. Tense feeling prevails about the future of prices and holders are nervous.

MILLS. Bombay, Sept. 17.	
100 Ahm. Advance	255-4
50 Apollo	1-0-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	95-0
250 Bombay Dyeing	654-6
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	181-4
500 Central India P.	410
100 Central India	276-4
100 Colaba	66-4
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	40
250 Currim.	50
250 Davin	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	40
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-3-3
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	2-6
250 Fazulbhoy	286+14
100 Finlay	65-0
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	87-8
1000 Hindustan	1290
100 Indore-Malwa	295
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kasturchand	7-0
100 Khatau	61-4
100 Kohinoor	91-14
250 Laxmi	686-4
100 Madhowji	11-4
250 Madras United	260
1000 Manecklji Petit	700-0
100 Meyer Sassoon	85
1000 Morarji	307-8
50 Mysore	92-8
200 New Great P.	130
200 New Great	97-8
100 New City	42-2
250 Pabani	91-4
250 Pearl	149-6
100 Phoenix	270
10 Premier	1-0
100 Shapurji	6
1000 Sholapur	1552-8
250 Simplex	38-12
100 Swan	65-0
100 Swadeshi	217-8
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	19-8
500 Vishnu P.	577-8
500 Vishnu	1285-0
1000 Western	657-8xd.
BANKS.	
100-50 Baroda	63-12
50-25 Central	14-8
£10-5 Eastern	62-8
500 Imperial	867-8
500-125 Imperial Cont.	217-8
100-50 India	75-8
5 Union	2-15
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	12-10
70 Gwalior	68
250 Indian	123-12
100 Katni 1st P.	102
100 Katni 2nd P.	104
40 Katni Def.	526-12xd.
100 Katni	135-12
10 Punjab P.	8-12
10 Punjab	6-3
100 Shahabad	146-4
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P	7-8
15 Jupiter	6-12
15 New India	15-4
200-100 Oriental	1540
10 Vulcan	4-12
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	100
1000 Andhra Val. P.	975
1000 Andhra Valley	532-8
50 Bom. Tram P.	59-12
50 Bom. Tram.	98-7
100 Tata Hydro P.	103-2
100 Tata Hydro	105-10
1000 Tata Power P.	1072-8
1000 Tata Power	347-8
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	97-8
100 Amritsar Patti	18
100 Central Province	70-8
100 Dho Barramati	85
100 Guzrat	39-8
100 Mandra Bhon	50
500 Tapti Valley	562-8
MINING.	
10 Central India	0-5
10 Shivrajpur	11
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	111-4
160 Tata Steel 2 P.	35
30 Tata Steel D.	292-8
75 Tata Steel	17-6
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	90
250 Bom. Steam P.	200
250 Bom. Steam.	163-12
50 Bom. Telephone	36-12
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-9-6
125 Bom. Burma old	308-2
50 Bom. Burma New	115
100 Ind. Bleaching	129-6
15 Scindia	6-3
3 1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	54-8
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	99-8

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

Weekly Weather Over Belt.

New York, Sept. 16.

The weather report states that the week generally has been warm and dry in the cotton belt, most sections having an inappreciable amount of rainfall. The weather has been favourable for a speedy advance towards maturity, and the rapid opening of bolls is reported in nearly all sections.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Sept. 17.

F. P. Bales	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 16-9-31	580000	1530000
Receipts Yesterday 16-9-931	23000	50000
Exports to date 16-9-31	419000	796000
Stock at Ports 11-9-31	2814000	2106000
Stock Interior Towns 11-9-31	726000	649000
Stock Liverpool 11-9-31	871000	731000
Visible Supply 11-9-31	4928000	3873000
Quantity in Sight 11-9-31	634000	1549000
Quantity out of Sight 11-9-31	297000	766000

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Bombay Dyeing 657; 52; 54.
Century 198; 81; 78; 86; 81.
Colaba 66.
Crescent N. 40.
Fazul 297; 86; 90; 86.
Indore 308; 286; 95.
Madhowji N. 11.
Nagpur 282; 74; 76.
New Great 101; 97.
Pearl 153; 48; 49.
Simplex 381.
Swadeshi 225; 17.
Burma 336; 26; 28.
Hydro 105-10.
Tram 58-12; 98-7.
Deff. 292.
Ord. P.-14; 8; 4; 6.
Bundi 12-10.
Indian 123.
Katni Ord. 133; 38.
Alcock 90.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 11.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have received the following quotations by Special Cablegram from their Agents in London, to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest Prices. £.
Andsra Valley (7½ p.c. 1933 Notes)	102 0 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	52 10 0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	0 11 3
Bengal Iron 7½ p.c. Preference	0 4 6
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	59 0 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 6 0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	0 6 3
Canadian Eagle Oil Co	0 5 6
De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd.	0 15 9
Eastern Bank Ltd.	4 17 6
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.	98 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ordinary	0 13 0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 0 9
Indian Iron and Steel 7½ p.c. Debs.	72 10 0
London & Rhodesian Mining & Land	0 2 3
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	1 5 0
Rangoon Electric Tram. and S. Ordinary	1 11 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4½ p.c. Deb.	58 0 0
Tata Iron & Steel 7 p.c. Debentures	97 5 0
Tata Power 7½ p.c. 'B' Debs. 1939/50	92 0 0

PATHE CINEMA
COMMENCING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 19TH.
HENRY EDWARDS—CHRISSIE WHITE BERNARD NEDELL
IN
CALL OF THE SEA
A MIGHTY AND SPECTACULAR SUPER TALKIE.

PATHE CINEMA TO-DAY AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.
PAULINE STARKE and WILLIAM COLLIER, Jr.
IN
A ROYAL ROMANCE
ABSORBING ROMANTIC COMEDY OF AN ADVENTUROUS YOUTH WHO STAKED HIS ALL ON A ROMANTIC IMPULSE AND WON LOVE AND A FORTUNE. A FILM REPLETE WITH LAUGHTER, ROMANCE AND THRILLS!
Also
SCREEN SNAPSHOTS AND
KRAZY KAT

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Sept. 17.

In sympathy with a decline of 13 points in New York futures, out market opened at Rs. 146/12 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 147/4 on scattered short covering. At this level there was tired long liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 146/8. The market remained steady at this level with a limited turnover of business. Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 6 points but it opened easy at a loss of 9 points but later on prices recovered 1 point from the opening level. The market closed at about the lowest level at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M 146/4
Oomra D/J 126
Bengal D/J 113

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Sept. 17.

Sept.	109.30—3.30
December	103.60—2.50
Mar.	103.80—3.90

READY COTTON SALES.

100	Toyo Mankwak	Arjangaon 127
200	"	Pandurna 127
104	"	Shegaon 128
83	"	Yeotmal 127
100	"	Sojat Road 130
56	"	Nagpur 134
500	"	Muglai 125
100	"	Beawar 123
400	"	Sindhi 134
54	Khatau Mill	Anjar 145
44	Volkart Bros.	Sailu 120
82	Japan Tdg. Co.	Bolda 131-1/2
155	"	Ellichpur 133
100	Gokaldas Dossa	Broach 137
200	"	" 137
76	Motiram Vaghji	Gulabpura 118

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Sept. 17.
Since 1st September.

	In full-pressed Bales	Season days	This year.
Khandesh			171
Central India	120		222
Barsi and Nagar	78		248
Hyderabad-Gaorani			....
Berar			1,347
Central Provinces	45		171
Total Oomras	252		2,159
Dholera			6
N.-W. Provinces	....		....
Rajputana			206
Sind-Punjab			171
Broach	100		1,377
Coompta & Dharwar			573
Western-Northerns	9		339
Coconada			2
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	100		187
Persian	20		120
American	....		....
Egyptian and African	1,535		6,604
Comilla, Burma & other sorts			63
Total	1,516		12,597

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 17.
1st. Sept. to 11th Sept.

In full-pressed Bales	yesterday	This year.
Europe	35	10,030
Japan & China	4,500	12,639
Coast Ports		2,345
Up-country by Rail		3,933
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		9,936
Total	4,535	38,874

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Sept. 17.

Bengal Superfine	124
Bengal Fine	119
Bengal F.G.	114
Sind-Punjab Fine	119
Sind-Punjab F.G.	114
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	135
Nagpur Sayner Fine	137
Yeotmal Fine	132
Arvi Fine	133
Amraoti Fine	130
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	129
Mulkapur Fine	127
Khandesh Fine	127
Muthia F.G.	120
Nanded Purna F.G.G.S.	135
Jalna Sailu F.G.G.S.	129
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	132
Burwah Sanavad Fine	132
Ujjain Shujaulpur Fine	132
Broach Fine	144
Broach F.G.	137
Cambodia	207
Mirai Sangli	167
Compta Good	177
Jinja	232
Busoga	237

GOLD & SILVER.
Bombay, Sept. 17.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	5	3
Mint Gold, 1st Sett.	21	7	0
Silver, Ready	43	7	0
Silver, 1st Sett.	43	10	0
Silver, 2nd Sett.	43	13	0

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, Sept. 17.

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 32/-; closing Rs. 32/-3/8.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 29/1; highest Rs. 29/6; closing Rs. 29/5/6.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 28/6; lowest Rs. 28/5; closing Rs. 28/14.

Barisal.—Dr. Ajit Roy, M.B., Vice-President of the District Congress Committee, was arrested on Tuesday under the Bengal Ordinance, following the search of his house for several hours.—A. P.

Calcutta.—His Highness the Maharaja of Tripura has placed at the disposal of the Government a sum of Rs. 2,000 which will be distributed as gratuitous relief in connection with the recent flood in North Bengal Districts.—A. P.

SEPTEMBER 26th
We are going to give you the show of a Life-time.
Have you ever seen a perfectly coloured Film?
NO!
But you haven't seen.
WHOOPEE
ITS PERFECTION—PLUS ALL IN NATURAL COLOUR A COLOSSAL SPECTACLE
THE WORLD'S GREATEST GLITTERING, HUMOROUS STUPENDOUS SCREEN TRIUMPH.
TEN SONG HITS
Sixty-four gorgeous color scenes.
The Ziegfeld Follies
AND
EDDIE CANTOR
WHOOPEE
Marks a new Era in Motion Picture Entertainment.
PATHE CINEMA

PROTECTION TO CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

"Bounty On Amount Of Production" Proposed.

BOMBAY, Sept. 12.

The following circular letter has been addressed by Messrs. Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Co. Ltd. to all the members of the Legislative Assembly:

We are informed that a Bill for the protection of the Heavy Chemical Industry was placed before the Legislative Assembly on the 7th instant. We have not got the bill before us, as it has not been yet available. From what we gather from the Government of India resolution on the Tariff Board Report, we have formulated certain proposals for your information and to enable you to bring amendments on the basis of our proposals.

PROTECTIVE DUTY.

The Board have suggested the levy of protective duty on Epsom Salt and Zinc Chloride. In arriving at the measure of protection the Board have taken as unit Chamber Plant producing 4,000 tons of 100 per cent. Chamber Sulphuric Acid.

The actual conditions of Sulphuric Acid Plants are altogether different. The Board has observed that none of the existing plants has reached even half the production of the economic unit mentioned above. The Government of India have expressed their views as under:—

"In the opinion of the Government of India, the imposition of the duties proposed by the Board would not, by itself, lead to the development of the industry on healthy lines but would rather tend to perpetuate its existing uneconomic organisation."

The Board have suggested that the Industry should be so reorganised that each factory should produce at least 4,000 tons of Sulphuric Acid per year. Neither the Board nor the Government of India have suggested measures for the intended reorganisation of the Industry.

At present there are a number of small units incapable of ever reaching the minimum annual production of 4,000 tons fixed upon as an economic unit by the Tariff Board. These units no doubt eke out an existence due to natural protection but are actually hampering the growth of units capable of producing the minimum and over fixed by the Board. These small units ought to be discouraged.

BOUNTY ON PRODUCTION.

The measures to effect this is to give direct help only to those units which are capable of producing fixed economic minimum.

What form this direct help should take is not difficult to decide. The simplest way will be to give a bounty on the amount of production of Chamber Sulphuric Acid. Once this principle of giving direct help is agreed upon, the method of doing so can be easily evolved.

The main points to be decided in this connection are (1) what should be the minimum yearly production of Chamber Sulphuric Acid per unit; (2) what amount should be paid per ton of 100 per cent Chamber Sulphuric Acid and (3) which of the concerns will be entitled to the proposed bounty.

The Board have observed that even the biggest factories have not been able to attain a production of over 1,000 tons of Chamber Sulphuric Acid per annum per factory. 1,000 tons per annum per factory may, therefore, be safely decided upon as the minimum production entitled to the proposed bounty.

Regarding the amount to be paid per ton of Chamber Sulphuric Acid, figures arrived at by the Tariff Board will be the best guide. On the present day production the cost of Chamber Sulphuric Acid is Rs. 105 per ton as against Rs. 75 per ton on 4,000 ton production to be reached as the minimum. The difference between these two figures, i.e. Rs. 30 per ton may, therefore, be fixed as the bounty to be paid per ton per annum.

QUALIFICATIONS.

Regarding the qualition of concerns eligible for bounty, the principle laid down by Fiscal Commission and accepted by the Tariff Board in their suggestion for the granting of bounty on Super-phosphate, as given below, may be followed:—

No bounty shall be payable to or on behalf of any Company, firm or other person engaged in the business of manufacturing surphuric acid unless such company, firm or person provides facilities to the satisfaction of the Governor General in Council for the technical training of Indians in the manufacturing process involved in the business and, in the case of a company, unless

(a) it has been formed and registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913; and
(b) it has a share capital the amount of which is express in the memorandum of Association in rupees; and
(c) such proportion of directors as the Governor-General-in-Council has by general or special order prescribed in this behalf consists of Indians.

Unless this bounty on Chamber Sulphuric Acid is granted the protection granted to salts will not be effective; because that protection is based on the assumption of the production of the minimum of 4,000 tons of Chamber Sulphuric Acid.

Regarding Superphosphate it is a question whether the scanty measure of bounty proposed by the Tariff Board would benefit the cultivator under the present economic condition. The Government of India have not even allowed that meagre help. The measures proposed by us will automatically help the Superphosphate Industry.

In conclusion we beg to request you to interest yourself in this question of supreme national importance and do your best to get our suggestions passed. The Indian Heavy Chemical Industry will be ever grateful to you for your help in its cause."

Meerut Defence Counsel For Roy Case.

BOMBAY C. I. D. INSPECTOR IN WITNESS-BOX

DEFENCE COMMITTEE SECRETARY NOT ALLOWED IN COURT.

CAWNPORE, Sept. 17.

Mr. M.N. Roy's case was taken up in the Jail Superintendent's room inside the Jail. The defence counsels were telephoned and on their arrival Mr. D.P. Sinha, defence counsel in the Meerut "Conspiracy" Case, said that he was briefed specially for the day.

He raised an objection firstly to the trial in Jail, secondly, about the jurisdiction of the Court and thirdly, whether Cawnpore had at all any jurisdiction

The Government Prosecutor replied. The Court passed the following order:—

Mr. D.P. Sinha has raised the objection that this Court has no jurisdiction to conduct this enquiry. He bases his argument on a warrant issued against Mr. Roy on May 1, 1924, as Roy was outside the jurisdiction of that Magistrate and as further the Magistrate has transferred the case from his Court to the Joint Magistrate's Court, the warrant he had issued was illegal and further the sanction of Government was necessary. He argued that before such a warrant could be issued, Roy, he says, was as good as discharged from the 1924 case.

Thus the arrest of Mr. Roy on August 21 this year was illegal, so also was the cognizance of the case by the District Magistrate, Cawnpore, and his transfer of the case to this Court.

The Public Prosecutor has replied to these arguments. The District Magistrate, Cawnpore, issued in the first instance warrants against four of the men named in the complaint in 1924 case and it was for the enquiry into the case against these four men that he transferred the case to the Joint Magistrate's Court. The Government sanction for the prosecution of the remaining ones amongst whom was the present accused remained in abeyance. Subsequently, he issued a warrant on which Roy was ultimately arrested. The Public Prosecutor states that fresh complaint dated 31-8-'31 is but confirmation of the complaint of the 1924, the Government sanction for prosecution of Roy was under Section 121-A, I.P.C., which it continued still holding good.

ROY NOT DISCHARGED IN 1924.

The file of the 1924 Case does not show that Roy was discharged, hence the Public Prosecutor's arguments appear to be correct. I consider the jurisdiction of the District Magistrate, Cawnpore, in the matter had lapsed when he transferred the case to this Court. Accordingly, I disallow the objection.

TRIAL AT CAWNPORE LEGAL.

Continuing his order, the Magistrate says:—

Mr. D.P. Sinha, counsel for the defence, has raised an objection that this case is not triable at Cawnpore, arguing that no overt act in the alleged conspiracy was committed at Cawnpore. From the records it appears that one letter Ex. 40, written by Usmani to Muzaffar Ahmed, ready for despatch was found in his person at the time of his arrest in Cawnpore. This together with the fact that Usmani received in Cawnpore from Roy and also money was despatched by the latter to Cawnpore surely afford grounds for believing that an overt act was committed in furtherance of the conspiracy in Cawnpore. Mr. Sinha has further argued that as Roy's activities and acts were all outside India, the only place where he could be tried would be the place of his arrest in this country, namely: Bombay. The accused's activities or acts were not, in my opinion, confined to the countries outside India. The completion of most of his acts was the despatch to and the arrival at various places in India of literature, letters and funds. One of those places was Cawnpore. I consider that there is no force to this objection which I overrule.

At this stage, Mr. Sinha requested the Court to stay proceedings till he can file an appeal in the Sessions against the above orders. The Court overruled that on practical grounds.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

The examination of the witnesses was made. Mr. Gangaprasad Misra, officer in charge of the Exhibits, Meerut "Conspiracy" Case, produced the Exhibits in Meerut Case being No. P-2477 and P-2478. He proved the photographs taken of the same and exhibited Z-15, Z-16, and Z-17. They were taken by the C.I.D. Photographer. Atulchandra Biswas was the next witness examined. He said, he is the C.I.D. Head Photographer of U.P. He proved having photographed the Exhibits P-2477 and P-2478.

BOMBAY POLICE OFFICER IN WITNESS-BOX.

Mr. C. Roland Bird, Inspector, Esplanade Police Station, Bombay, was next examined. He proved Exhibits 18, 19 and 20 which he said were written on July 31, 1931 by Roy when in the Esplanade lock-up. He said, they were written in his presence. These Exhibits, he said, bear witness' signature.

Mr. Sinha objected to the admissibility of the case, but he would argue later, i.e., before the committal order is made.

The next witness was Sheikh Mohammed Hafiz, Extra-Clerk, Cawnpore District Jail. He proved Exhibits Z-21, Z-22, Z-23 and Z-24, which, he said, Roy wrote in his presence.

Mr. Hodgson, Handwriting Expert was being examined when the Court rose for lunch.

After lunch Mr. Hodgson, Assistant handwriting expert was further examined. He proved various exhibits on record to be in the handwriting of certain persons whose handwriting was otherwise proved.

A FELLOW VILLAGER.

The next witness was Mr. J. N. Chakvarati, officiating Superintendent of Accountant-General Bengal. He asked Roy to stand up and closely examined him and said he (Roy) somewhat resembles Nirandra Nath Bhattacharjee of his village Kodilan, police station Sanarpur District Twenty Four Parganas, Bengal. He said he saw Bhattacharjee last some 20 years ago. His father's name was Pandit Dinokanadan Bhattacharjee and his house was adjoining the witness.

The Public Prosecutor questioned about his other relations. Mr. Sinha, Defence Counsel, objected on the ground of relevancy. The Public Prosecutor replied just to fix Roy as Bhattacharjee and this cannot be done without these questions. He said he was adducing further evidence also.

Mr. Sinha:—"I dispute about the relevancy of the question. It is no crime to change names. The answer will help prosecution in other matters.

Court:—How far is the question of identity relevant?

Public Prosecutor: Roy is a British subject. His identity as British subject has got to be established."

Court allowed the question.

Witness continuing said Narandranath has got three sisters and two brothers. He is the second brother. His younger brother who is youngest is called Lalit. Lalit was now employed in Bengal Nagpur Railway. None of the members of the family are living in the village. His one sister, he said, is living in Calcutta the other in the village in 24 Parganas. He said he cannot give the Calcutta address of the sister's husband. He could not say if Narendranath Bhattacharjee was in India during the last 20 years. He said Narendranath was educated in Harainari Anglo Sanskrit High School in 1904 to 1905. He said he met Narendranath younger sister in June last.

"IRRELEVANT STATEMENT."

Mr. Sinha, defence counsel, pointed out that the entire statement of the witness was irrelevant and he objected to the whole statement.

The next witness was Hafiz Mohammed Usman Khan who was constable writer attached to Special Branch C. I. D. Bombay. He deposed he was posted to bring letters from Post Master, Kalbadevi Post Office in covers, sometimes in open cover to show them to Inspector D. I. Carnic and to return them thereafter. Inspector Carnic used to open these covers.

Defence counsel again pressed Kumar Brajesh Singh's application for admission to the court in the jail on grounds that Brajesshingh alone could instruct him. He sited the instance of Meerut "Conspiracy" case where people with Communistic tendencies were allowed. Court promised to pass orders to-morrow.

Prosecution witnesses will be finished to-morrow. The accused is making a statement the day after.—A. P.

INSULT TO NATIONAL FLAG

Bangalore Municipality Defied

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 13.

Soon after the National Flag impasse in Bangalore, the Municipal Council passed a resolution leasing a portion of Gandhi Sagar to the Bangalore City Congress Committee for 5 years at Rs. 5 per mensem. Another resolution was also passed requesting the Commissioner who had served a notice on the Congress President to demolish the flag staff to stay execution of this order.

The Geneal Secretary to the Government now writes that the lease of the ground to the Congress was not authorised by the provisions of the Municipal Regulation and, therefore, the lease was unlawful.

The Municipal Council discussed the order, and the opinion was expressed that the Government opinion was uncalled for. A resolution was passed, requesting the Commissioner to give effect to the previous resolution of the Council. No action has as yet been taken by the Commissioner. Any prompt action on the part of the Commissioner in accordance with the wishes of the Council is considered very remote, having regard to the fact that for the last two years, there have always been disagreement between the Council and the Commissioner. The Council has in many instances deprecated the habit of the Commissioner writing covering letters to Government, when forwarding the resolutions of the Council.

SETTLING LABOUR DISPUTES.

The Government of Mysore appointed a Conciliation Board for the settlement of labour disputes on August 1. After more than a month of silence, the Board met on the 10th behind a thick 'purdah'. What transpired at the meeting of the Board still remains a secret. So far as I could gather, it is learnt that the Board discussed some preliminary points as to the lines of enquiry etc. Well-informed circles think that the Board may not inquire into the causes of the riots that took place in the Binny Mills on July 18th.

BINNY MILL RIOT.

The Bangalore City Police have placed two charge-sheets before the City Magistrate, in connection with the riots at Binny Mills in July last, charging Mr. K. Jeevanna Rao. Mr. K. Raja Rao and 7 mill workers for the aalleged offence of rioting, being members of an unlawful assembly, mischief, etc.

NATIONAL FLAG ON ITS OFFICE

Dhandhuka Board's Resolution.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHANDHUKA, Sept. 11.

The general meeting of the Dhandhuka Taluka Local Board, presided over by the President, Sjt. Ishwarlal Vyas, passed resolutions to hoist the National Flag on its office, and to buy whenever available only Swadeshi goods. It also accepted with thanks the offer of the president, Saurashtra Seva Samiti to present with certain conditions twelve buildings built by the Samiti for public relief in the Bhal tract.

One nominated member reserved his vote on the first item, three nominated members on the 2nd, while the Mamlatdar moved an amendment on the last item to the effect that the offer should be accepted if the conditions are withdrawn. The amendment was lost.

INVESTITURE CEREMONY IN TRAVANCORE

Exhibitions And Entertainments

(From A Correspondent.)

TRIVANDRUM, September 5.

At a public meeting held on Thursday the 27th August 1931 (11th Chingom 1107) it was resolved that an "Agricultural, Industrial and Art Exhibition and Festival" be held in Trivandrum in commemoration of the Investiture of His Highness the Maharaja with Ruling Powers, during His Highness's Birthday Week; and a committee was appointed to carry out the said object. This committee met on Wednesday the 2nd instant, when a working committee with Messrs. Joseph Panjikaran and A. Narayana Pillai, High Court Vakils, as Joint Secretaries and Dr. M. N. Pillai as Treasurer was appointed to make all the necessary arrangements in connection with the celebration. Sub-Committees for collection, publicity, reception, entertainments and other items of work were also formed at the said meeting. These committees have now commenced their work.

The celebration will consist of an Exhibition on a large scale, diverse kinds of entertainments, like music, harikatha performance, drama, kathakali, thullal, thiruvathirakali, etc., and circus and athletic displays.

Details of each of these items of the celebration will be published in due course. No efforts will be spared to make the celebration as enjoyable and as useful as possible.

The co-operation of all is earnestly solicited for making the function an unqualified success.

ACCUSATION OF "A FICLE FRIEND."

((Continued from page 4).

denly I have become all that is bad, even a liar, because he suspects that I would not go to London because of my failure to bring about Hindu-Muslim unity. He will not even condescend to ask me for an explanation am believes a garbled report of my speech at the last A.I.C.C. meeting.

AN ADVICE TO ENGLISH FRIENDS.

Let him and the public know, that I hold in my bag a wire from Pandit Sundarlal, saying that he never made the remark attributed to him. But I suggest that even if Pandit Sundarlal did make the remark attributed to him, that would be no basis for a friend to found an accusation against me. A friendship, that cannot bear the slightest strain and would believe any rumour or report against a friend, is noth worth much, if anything. Let those English friend, who have sent me wires or letters of congratulations, be warned against rushing to unjust judgments, the moment they hear reports about my doings which may displease them. The reports need not always be false, as was the case in the present instance. If the common purpose is well understood, friendship formed to advance that purpose should weather all storms of misunderstandings, misreportings and the like.

I will therefore state the purpose: It is complete freedom from the alien yoke in every sense of the term, and this for the sake of the dumb millions. Every interest, therefore, that is hostile to their interest, must be revised, or must subside if it is not capable of revision. This freedom does not, need not, exclude partnership with the English on terms of absolute equality and terminable at the will of either party. Those Englishmen, who sincerely desire the immediate consummation of such an event, will never need to repent of their having issued to me a certificate of merit. The others will see nothing but evil in my most innocent acts.

NO ADDRESS TO ACTING GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

Amalner Citizens Pass Resolution

(From a Correspondent).

AMALNER, Sept. 15.

A mass meeting attended by about 4 thousand citizens was held last night in the Gandhi Chauk under the Presidentship Dr. R. V. Mhaskar. The subject of discussion was whether the city Municipality should present an address to the acting Governor Sir Ernest Hotson, who intends to pay a visit next month.

A resolution to the effect that such an address should not be given was moved by Mr. D. P. Chinchalkar, Pleader, (a past Councillor) and was seconded and supported by Messrs. Brambe, Pleader (a sitting member), and Sane, M.A., the popular public worker. The resolution was unanimously passed. Mr. Shankarrao Sape of Dhulia also explained to the audience that those members of the Dhulia Municipality who wished to give, an address to the Governor could not support their proposition by any sound arugment and their motion was failed.

The second resolution moved by Mr. Ektare, Pleader and supported by Mr. Balasaheb Chitale Pleader was that the first resolution should be communicated to the President and all the members of the Municipality warning them that if they voted against the public opinion expressed in the meeting, the citizens had no confidence in them and that they were no longer fit to represent the voters. This resolution was also unanimously carried.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. "Gange" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11-20 a.m. on Tuesday, the 22nd inst.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa Ibo Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Karagola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 23rd inst.

Correspondence for Mauritius Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Mails for Colombo, and Australia per S.S. "Moldavia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 23rd inst.

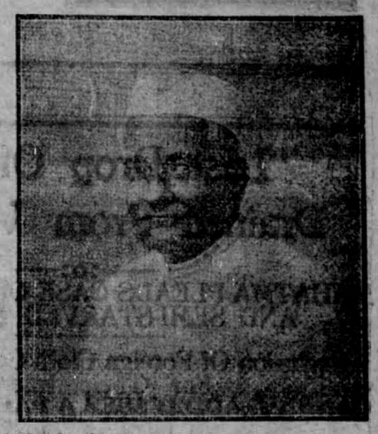
Government House News

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Hotson gave a dance at Government House Ganeshkhind on Wednesday.

WHAT PANDIT MOTILAL SAID

"Mr. H. BOSE'S PERFUMES are easily the best manufactured in India and will rank among the best manufactures of England and France. He caters for all the requirement of Indians and deserves every encouragement."

Sd. MOTILAL NEHRU.



A FEW SELECTED ITEMS.

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381, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

ARTHUR MOORE'S IMPERTINENT ADVICE

Calcutta Europeans' Mischievous Propaganda

A National Government to control the destinies of India during the transition period is suggested in a cable which was addressed to the British Prime Minister and Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Lloyd George by the leaders of the European groups in the Central Legislature and the Bengal Council, Mr. Arthur Moore and Sir W. L. Travers.

The cable to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald runs:—

"We desire to call your attention to India where the declared policy of certain Congress leaders is to force the Round-Table Conference to agree to secession from the Empire under threat of terrorism. Congress has employed the interval since the Irwin-Gandhi settlement to intensify hatred. Grave issues must arise before Parliament meets again, and we ask you and the leaders of the two other British parties to consider whether the time has not come for the formation of a National Government to control the destinies of India during the period of transition."—"Manchester Guardian."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Civil Appointments.

Mr. D. F. P. Reid, on return from leave, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Surat, vice Mr. T. Robinson.

Mr. T. Robinson, on relief, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Nasik, vice Mr. S. F. Ellis.

Mr. E. E. Turner, on return from leave, to be Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range vice Mr. G. A. Shillidy.

Mr. C. C. C. Pagge, on return from leave, to be District Superintendent of Police, Broach, vice Mr. R. C. Rodger.

Mr. R. C. Rodger, on relief to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, vice Mr. H. B. Kidd.

Mr. H. B. Kidd, on relief, to do duty as Principal, Central Police Training School, Nasik, vice Mr. W. L. K. Herapath.

Rao Bahadur N. V. Trivedi, on return from leave, to be District Superintendent of Police, Thana vice Mr. A. J. W. Sanson.

Mr. P. B. Wilkins, on return from leave, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad vice Mr. C. W. E. Uren.

Mr. C. W. Uren, on relief to be Assistant Superintendent of Police in Sind.

Mr. C. H. de V. Moss, on return from leave, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, vice Mr. W. R. G. Smith.

Mr. W. R. G. Smith, on relief, to be District Superintendent of Police, Poona, vice Mr. P. M. Stewart, Barrister-at-Law.

Mr. R. H. Haslam, on return from leave, to be Superintendent of Police, Aden, vice Mr. H. S. Needham.

Dr. Miss H. N. Unyalla, in her present post of House Surgeon, Cama and Albless Hospitals, is for a further period up to 29th February 1932 and reappointed Miss T. V. Joglekar, is appointed to the other post of House Surgeon at the same Hospitals from 1st October 1931 to 29th February 1932.

A Simla Correspondent writes: —Prof. Tej Rajendra Singh gave a concert in Y.M.C.A., Simla. He delivered a lecture on music and played on violin, mandolin, banjo, dhruba, hawaian guitar, in Indian tunes. He will be shortly coming to Bombay for giving music performances.

PROPOSED INCREASE IN G. I. P. RAILWAY FARE.

Agent Asked To Reconsider It.

BOMBAY, Sept. 14.

The Hon. Secretary, Federation of Bombay Commercial Associations has sent the following letter to The Agent The Great Indian Peninsular Railway:—

"Sir,—My committee have learnt with regret that your administration has decided to increase passenger fares with effect from the 1st October and 1st November 1931 in local and through booking respectively. My committee fail to see how the state owned utility concern can increase the burden on the 3rd class passengers consistently with their interests which the Government professes to safeguard. In these days of unprecedented economic depression, when the people are hard hit, be they rich or poor, such a burden can not but evoke resentment from the public.

My committee venture to suggest that even from a pure business point of view, such a proposed increase can not be paying in the long run. For there is limit beyond which any excess will bring into operation the law of diminishing return. But the injustice and inappropriateness of the proposed increase become more intolerable and apparent when it is remembered that a railway is a utility concern, whose objective should be to cater to the needs of the public cheaply and efficiently. The responsibility for maintaining efficiency and cheapness—the emluonon of any public utility concern—becomes greater when the state itself owns such a concern.

My committee, therefore, strongly urge your administration to reconsider the decision and suggest that retrenchment in higher grades and economy in all the departments should be effected rather than taxing already overtaxed passengers."

VEERASAIVA MAHASABHA'S SESSION AT DHARWAR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Sept. 15.

At an informal meeting of the Veerasaiva (Lingayat) citizens of Dharwar, held lately, it was decided to hold the next session of the Veerashaiva Mahasabha here in December next. The last session of the Manasabha was held in Bangalore, under the presidentship of Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli of Hubli in the year of 1928.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The triennial municipal elections took place here on the 12th instant. The number of candidates was 40 against 18 seats in the Non-Mahommedan ward. In the Mahommedan Ward it was 9 against 4 seats. Though the complete results are not yet to hand, the long-standing councillors such as Messrs. H. R. Desai, Gopalrao Deshapande and V. B. Joshi have already been not returned.

9 MONTHS' JAIL FOR POSSESSING ILLICIT OPIUM.

For being in possession of a large quantity of illicit opium Dawood Karam Alisha, a Mahomedan, was sentenced to nine months rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday. The accused was arrested at Modi Bunder by the Excise Police on Saturday last. Cleverly concealed in the waist coat worn by the accused was recovered a large packet containing 13 lbs and 30 tolas opium worth about 1,372. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced as above.

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BOMBAY FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1931

"Last Drop Of Blood Drained From Villagers."

—:o:—

MAHATMA PLEADS CASE OF INDIA'S DUMB AND SEMI-STARVED MILLIONS.

Exclusion Of Foreign Cloth Conceived Wholly For Their Interests.

GANDHIJI ADDRESSES A PACKED HOUSE OF LABOUR M.P.'s.

SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE".

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Many ex-Ministers and practically all Labourite rank and file were present in the House and filled the Committee room to hear Mahatma Gandhi who, to-night, addressed Labour Members of the House of Commons.

Gandhiji explained his aims and reiterated that he wanted independence for the sake of dumb and semi-starved millions. Then for twenty minutes he was busy answering questions, bearing almost entirely on the industrial situation and the boycott of Lancashire cloth.

In the course of replies Gandhiji said he was not concerned whether Indian industrialists were more heartless than British. He was pleading the case of villagers from whom the present system drained the last drop of blood. The movement for exclusion of foreign cloth was conceived wholly for their interests.

Asked what India would do if other countries refused to buy her jute and tea, Gandhiji said he did not wish to force her goods on an unwilling world and must take up other industries.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

H. H. the Aga Khan arrived here to day from Paris. He was welcomed by the Nawab of Bhopal, Sir Akbar Hydari, Sir Mahomed Shafi, Sir Sultan Ahmed, Drs. Shafaat Ahmed, Ambedkar, Latifi and others.—Reuter.

"PRISONER" IN POLAND

Mr. Fenner Brockway's Experience At Warsaw

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The Breslan correspondent of the "Daily Herald" states that after an exciting encounter with Polish Political Police, Mr. Fenner Brockway, Chairman of the Independent Labour Party, arrived for a week's meeting with German Socialists.

For an hour on Saturday Mr. Brockway, along with 300 Socialists, was held under arrest by the Police in Warsaw. As he was about to leave the restaurant where a reception was being held in his honour he found the doors guarded by armed Police. No one was allowed to leave the building and the telephone was cut off.

An hour later the Chief of the Political Police arrived and stated that everyone had been detained because no notice of the meeting was given.

After explanations the "prisoners" were released.—"Englishman Cable."

ALLEGED RIOTING AND CULPABLE HOMICIDE

Charges Against Hawkers

Shivram Raghunath and four others were placed before Mr. Justice Davar and a jury at the criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court on Wednesday charged with rioting and culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

Mr. R. S. Pandit, Bar-at-Law who appeared for the crown said that on the 13th of May last Mahabutkhan, the Municipal Encroachment Officer, went on his usual rounds with a party of five coolies, a chauffeur and two others. When the party arrived near 2nd Kumbharwada Lane, the Encroachment Officer saw the first and the fifth accused selling some articles on the road side. He therefore sent a municipal havaldar to accost them and to find out, if they had license to squat, if not, to seize their goods. When the havaldar went to enquire, the accused resented and assaulted him. He was however rescued by the other municipal coolies. When the municipal lorry was about to start again, the accused laid their hands on a municipal coolie named Shaikh Abdul Latif, dragged him down and assaulted him with lathis. A police constable happened to pass by then, and the accused seeing the constable ran away. The first accused was arrested on the spot and others subsequently, after police investigations. Shaikh Abdul Latif was removed to the quently.

Bank Rate Unchanged

BOMBAY, Sept. 17.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 7 per cent.—A. P.

SHOOTING OF CHITTAGONG POLICE INSPECTOR

Accused Committed To Sessions.

CHITTAGONG, Sept. 16.

Hariprasad Bhattacharya was committed to the sessions to-day on charges of murder and possessing fire arms in connection with the death from bullet wounds of Khan Bahadur Ashanullah, Inspector of Police. Bhattacharyya made a confession before the commencement of the enquiry, but pleaded not guilty when charges were framed. In his confession he admitted having committed the crime and added that he was unable to committ suicide owing to the shortage of cartridges. The Inspector of the Local Auxiliary Force, in the course of evidence, stated that the revolver exhibited in the Court in connection with the present case was the property of the Assam Bengal Railway Battalion. Similar weapons were stolen from the Railway armoury during last years memorable raid.—A. P.

CHITTAGONG DISTURBANCES

Official Enquiry.

CHITTAGONG, Sept. 16.

In connection with the official enquiry into the recent disturbances Mr. W. H. Nelson, Divisional Commissioner, and Mr. T. J. A. Craig, Inspector General of Police, Bengal, have visited certain places where excesses are alleged to have been perpetrated and have recorded the evidence, among others of a woman.—A. P.

General Purposes Retrenchment Sub-Committee.

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

There will be a meeting of the General Advisory Committee on Retrenchment on Saturday, when the interim reports of the various Sub-Committees will be formally presented and a general discussion will take place.

The report of the General Purposes Sub-Committee on Retrenchment was signed this evening.—A. P.

Calcutta Editor Sentenced.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

Ramani Ranjan Guha Roy, Editor, printer and publisher of "Sramik" a vernacular weekly, was sentenced to-day to six months' simple imprisonment on the charge of inciting class hatred in connection with the publication of an article in the paper. He is undergoing imprisonment for a similar term on the charge of sedition.—A. P.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

No Surrender In India's Case.

IT WILL CAUSE SHIPWRECK ON ROCK OF PRINCES' LOYALTY.

(Special to the "Chronicle")

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The "Daily Telegraph" in a leading article in connection with the Federal Structure Committee's discussion of the method of election to the Chambers of the proposed All-India Legislature, says: "It is difficult to see how an acceptance of oath of allegiance required of the Members of the Legislature, can be reconciled with the principle laid down as a fundamental by Mahatma Gandhi:—a right to be reserved to India to "dissolve at will" the partnership with Great Britain. It is impossible to imagine British opinion consenting in India's case to anything short of the Irish Free States' oath pledging faithfulness to the King. "Any such surrender will automatically cause a complete shipwreck of the Federal Scheme upon the rock of Princes loyalty." It is hoped that the Congress delegate is free to accept an adjustment.

INDIA MUST WIN INDEPENDENCE

Aney's Advice At Sholapur Conference

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Sept. 14.

Yesterday evening, the fifth session of the Sholapur District Congress Conference, which met in the Mechonics Theatre with Mr. M. S. Aney in the Chair, was concluded. This session was remarkable for the large number of delegates and spectators belonging to all classes and communities who attended. Messrs. Sathe, Kale, Giri-Narayan and many other Sholapur Martial Law Zenda Satyagrahis attended. More than 300 khaddar clad sisters graced the occasion.

In his welcome speech, Mr. Rajwade, Chairman of the Reception Committee traced the part played in the national movement by the city during the last thirty years and described the order of things that prevailed in this till the 12th of May 1930 when Martial Law was declared at Sholapur which he maintained was quite unwarranted by circumstance.

Then he very touchingly described the horrors experienced by the citizens of Sholapur during the Martial Law regime and the police and the magisterial mentality which prevailed during the conduct of the cases. Particular mention was made of the alleged conspiracy against Dr. Antrolikar and his other Congress companions who were acquitted by the High Court.

HOW TO WIN INDEPENDENCE.

Mr. Aney in his eloquent presidential address said, "as soon as the train steamed into the Sholapur station, I was reminded of the Jallianwalla Bag Tragedy which has taught us all cheerfully bear the tyranny to which we may be subjected, whether legally or illegally." Then he proceeded on to say that such past tragedies should never be brooded over with a view to avenge the wrongs involved, but one should take rational account of such things and try to find solutions to meet and bear further troubles and tyrannies like a brave Satyagrahi.

The problem of "Indian Independence" was a serious problem and involves life and death. The only effective method to secure independence is to try to paralyze the present form of Government and bring the administration into difficulties constitutionally by constructive work as done by the Indian National Congress under the lead of Mahatma Gandhi.

Further mentioning the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement, Mr. Aney asked everybody to mark the words in which the Agreement is couched and said that the agreement was arrived at not as between the Indian subjects and the English rulers but it was arrived at as a draft of truce between the two Independent Nations without any words such as "Lord Irwin, His Majesty's Representative, Viceroy and Governor General of India etc. etc. which assert the ruling power and its origin.

Then he related how Viceroy Lord Curzon once curtly refused to see Sir Henery Cotton and said things are much changed. He asked them to abide by the truce terms and to carry on constructive propaganda chalked out by the Indian National Congress.

TRUTH ABOUT CUT IN NAVY PAY.

Hard Lot Of Married Sailors.

INVESTIGATION TO PROCEED EARLY

LONDON, Sept. 16.

A long Admiralty statement states that the allegation of 25 per cent cut in the Navy pay is unjustified, and gives various examples showing that cuts amount to thirteen, ten and seven per cent. The statement stresses that similar cuts are being made in the Army and the Air Force and that such reduced pay already applies to all men who have entered any of the three services since October 1925. It is, therefore, actually being paid to 2 per cent of men in the Navy, and to a larger proportion in the Army and the Air Force. The Statement realises that the men who have married before reaching the age at which the marriage allowance is payable and are, therefore maintaining wife on the emoluments of the unmarried sailor will be seriously affected. It is in connection with the latter that investigation will proceed as early as possible.—Reuter.

Tamil Nadu Congress Mandap.

MADRAS, Sept. 16.

Amidst scenes of great enthusiasm, Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar, ex-Congress President, opened this morning the new Congress House called the Tamil Nadu Congress Mandap at Royapettah. The imposing structure was constructed at a cost of Rs. 75,000/- out of the surplus funds of the Madras Congress held in 1927. It contains four spacious rooms, and a big hall with galeries to accommodate nearly thousand persons.—A. P.

FRONTIER CONGRESS AND AFGHAN JIRGA.

PESHAWAR, Sept. 16.

It is understood that differences have arisen between Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and some Frontier Congress leaders on the question of the interpretation of the implications of the Congress Working Committee's resolution regarding the amalgamation of the Frontier Congress Committee with the Afgnan Jirga. Secret discussions took place between the two parties. The details are not known but it transpires that the question will be referred to the Working Committee again.—A. P.

PICKETING OF FOREIGN CLOTH RED SHIRT NOTICES.

PESHAWAR, Sept. 16.

Following Congress picketing of foreign cloth shops notices have been served by local Red Shirts under instructions from their Utmanzai head quarters, on dealers, to make settlement with the Red Shirts and stating that otherwise picketing will be started. Many dealers are unable to decide whether they should settle with the Congress or the local Red Shirts.

A Red Shirts procession was taken out last night carrying various Red flags with crescent on them. A meeting afterwards was addressed by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan who dwelt upon breaches of the Delhi Pact by the Government.—A. P.

PATHAN CHEWS COBRA.

AMAZING LAHORE INCIDENT.

LAHORE, Sept. 16.

An amazing incident took place in the city last evening. A snake charmer was performing a show and making his one and a-half yard long cobra dance before a crowd, when suddenly a Pathan leapt on the cobra, picked it up by holding it at the neck, chewed its head, and ran away after dropping the headless cobra on the ground. The snake-charmer lifted the dying animal with tears in his eyes in the presence of a crowd frozen with amazement. He then lodged a complaint in the City Police Station. The police have not yet been able to trace the Pathan.—A.P.

MAKE COMMON CAUSE WITH HINDUS

M. Zaffarali Khan's Advice To Muslims.

"UNITY CAN ACCOMPLISH EVERYTHING"

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Sept. 17.

Maulana Zafarali Khan addressing a Muslim meeting last night appealed to his co-religionists to make common cause with Hindus, and fight all their battles jointly and not singly. If Muslims joined hands with Hindus they could accomplish everything. He fervently appealed to them not to antagonise their Hindu brethren.

Grievances Of Refugees From Pondicherri.

MADRAS, Sept. 17.

A conference of refugees from Pondicherry under the chairmanship of Rao Bahadur P. T. Kunaraswami Chettiar, President of the Madras Corporation, last evening, in the Gokhale Hall passed a resolution protesting against alleged ill-treatment to refugees by the party in power in Pondicherry, and appealing to the French Govenment to institute independent and impartial enquiry into their grievances and help them to return to Pondicherry and safeguard their person and property.—A. P.

Pilgrim Special Cancelled.

BOMBAY, Sept. 17.

The Traffic Manager, Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway, wires from Jamnagar under date 16th September: Owing to prevalence of fever and other epidemics in these parts the Pilgrim Special Train which was recently started by the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway for visiting various pilgrims centres in India has been cancelled at Ahmedabad as some passengers could not proceed further. Those who are in a position to travel onward have continued their journey by ordinary train from Ahmedabad.—A. P.

DASKA SATYAGRAHA.

EFFORTS TOWARDS SETTLEMENT.

AMRITSAR, Sept. 16

Mr. Padamchand Jain, Secretary Hindu Maha Sabha, has sent the following telegram to Master Tarasingh, the Akali Leader:—

The Hindu Maha Sabha deputes Baba Gurditsingh for the Daska settlement. Postpone the Satyagraha.

Baba Gurditsingh has wired as follows:—

"Authorised to settle Hindu-Sikh dispute on behalf of All-India Hindu Maha Sabha. Starting shortly. Wait till arrival."

Giani Kartarsingh, who received the telegrams in the absence of Master Tarasingh, who is leading the first Jatha, has sent the following reply to the above telegrams:—

"Thanks for telegrams. I have started with Jatha. Will reach Daska on 29th inst. Baba Gurditsingh should reach soon and see members of Conciliation Board for effecting compromise. I hope they will prove helpful."—A.P.

—:o:—

"SMUGGLING ON A SMALL SCALE!"

Magistrate Jails Deckboy For Possessing A Revolver

RANGOON, Sept. 16.

An Anglo-Indian, Thomas Fernandez, (27) deck boy on the S.S. "Wardenfels," was sentenced to nine months rigorous imprisonment by the Western Sub-Divisional Magistrate to-day under the Arms Act. being found to be in possession of one six-chambered German revolver and a packet of 48 cartridges.

The accused was arrested on September 6 at the Wharf Gate by a Customs Officer. The Magistrate observed that it was a clear case of arms smuggling on a small scale and in the present troubled times in Burma, deterrent punishment was called for.—A. P.

FLOOD RAVAGES IN BENGAL.

Dr. Tagore's Appeal For Help.

An appeal for helping Bengal's flood-stricken is issued over the signature of Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore (as President of the Committee), as under:

"The public are already aware of the fact that several districts of the Province of Bengal are in the grip of a terrible flood. The Districts of Mymensingh, Pabna, Bogra, Dacca, Rungpur, Faridpur, Rajshahi and Tipperah are the worst sufferers and harrowing tales of distress are pouring in from the interior of the districts. Jute and paddy have almost been completely destroyed. Cattle in large numbers have been carried away and those that are left, are standing in water without fodder. People are seeking shelter on trees and on the roofs of the houses. About ten thousand square miles in area have been very badly affected. There are plenty of workers to-day; thanks to existence of Congress organisations in the country, but they are all awfully handicapped for want of money and other resources.

The Bengal Congress Flood and Famine Relief Committee has opened its Central Office at 1, Wellington Square, where all contributions in cash or kind will be thankfully received. A single piece of worn-out cloth will save a dying brother or sister from cold, a morsel will give a longer lease of life to a starving fellow creature.

"We appeal to the generous public to rise to the occasion and send whatever they can spare to Capt. N. N. Dutta, Secretary. Flood and Famine Relief Committee, 1, Wellington Square, Calcutta.

"All remittance and correspondence should be addressed direct to the Secretary, Bengal Congress Flood and Famine Relief Committee, 1, Wellington Square, Calcutta.

WILL THEIR CALL BE VAIN?

In this connection Dr. Tagore has written the following inspiring verses:—

"The famished, the homeless raise their hands towards heaven
And utter the name of God.
Their call will never be in vain
In the land where God's response comes through the heart of man
In heroic service and love.

—RABINDRA NATH TAGORE"

Santiniketan, Sept. 4, 1931.

BENGAL FLOOD RELIEF COLLECTION IN BOMBAY

The Secretary, North and East Bengal Famine and Flood Relief Fund, 1931, writes that the procession of the above fund went out to collect funds again for the flood-stricken people of Bengal, on the 12th and 13th instant, in the localities of Dhobi Talao, Kalbadevi Road area, G. I. P. Matunga Madras Colony, and Matunga. Besides decent collections a cart load of old clothings was collected each day, as under:—On 12th Rs. 175-8-0 and on 13th Rs. 143/15/6. The total now stands at Rs. 5216-7-10.

DELHI JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION

PRESS BILL CONDEMNED.

Grief At Mr. Roy's Death.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 9.

The following two resolutions were passed by the executive committee of the Delhi Journalist Association this evening:—

The meeting places on record its strong and emphatic protest against the introduction by the Government of the new Press Bill in the Assembly which in the committee's opinion is calculated to kill independent journalism in the country. While the committee profoundly deplores the recent revoluttionary outrages and feels that such ghastly crimes are not conducive to the peaceful progress of India, it is not prepared to accept the theory that the Indian press is directly or indirectly, encouraging revolutionary crimes. The committee is of the opinion that the introduction of the Bill constitutes a clear breach of the Gandhi-Irwin agreement. The committee further feels that it is too all-embracing and comprehensive for the ostensibly limited purpose for which it has been introduced and if passed into law will be a dangerous weapon in the hands of the executive to harass and coerce the Indian press. The Committee, therefore calls upon all patriotic and freedom-loving members of the Assembly to relentlessly resist the enactment of the Bill and expects that all journalist associations and other political bodies will protest against the introduction of the nefarious measure at a time when the future constitution of free India is being forged at the R. T. C.

TAZIAS CONTROVERSY.

AGREEMENT CARRIED OUT.

CAWNPORE, Sept. 16.

The Collector has issued the following communique:—

The terms of the agreement for the solution of the controversy regarding Tazias and sign boards at Cawnpore have now been completely and honourably carried out. May I offer my congratulations to all concerned on the goodwill with which the final stages of this agreement have been completed.—A.P.

UNTOUCHABLES ADMITTED IN RAM MANDIR.

Gandhiji's Coming Birthday Celebration At Vile Parle

(From Our Correspondent).

VILE PARLE, Sept. 16.

Mainly through the efforts of Sjt. Laxman Rao Mahtre, the president of the Borivali Congress Committee, and Sjt. Chogle, the Ram Mandir belonging to Kotkar family was thrown open to the untouchables. But both of them have to face the severest opposition for this bold act. Some of the ignorant, but bigotted folk have proclaimed a social boycott on them. They are not given tea in hotels, and are abused as they pass through the roads.

GANDHI WEEK PROGRAMME.

Bhagini Seva Sangh celebrated the Ganpati festival day on Tuesday last. Mrs. Devyani Desai declared the Gandhi week programme as proposed by the ladies.

She said that a fortnight hence Mahatma Gandhi's birthday celebration week commences. As it approached near and near, every organisation would be preparing to celebrate the birth day of that 'Great Soul.' Vile Parle Mahila Mandal executive committee, she continued, thought that the birthday of such a world celebrity should be observed by all. With this object they invited the five principal ladies organisations to meet and draw out a common programme. They had prepared a programme for the Gandhi Week, beginning from 2nd October and it is sure to meet with general approval.

It consisted of spinning, Khaddar hawking meetings, garba, prabhat pheries for all the seven days and flag salutations. A prize essay on "The life and principles of Mahatma Gandhi" by Christian ladies for closer association and understanding are also announced. Removal of untouchability, cleaning of the nearby villages, approaching the some of the interesting features thereof. The programme was much appreciated.

Withdrawal Of Roy's Trial Urged

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 16.

The resolution urging upon the Government to withdraw M. N. Roy's trial, and asking British workers to agitate and demand its withdrawal was recently passed by the Executive Committee meeting of the Textile Union. The Congress Working Committee was also congratulated for its resolutions on the 13th August and 9th instant in respect of workers.

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